BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
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☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on bfisiness connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 9, 1857. NO. 6.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		$1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do	7 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do	12 00
Do.	do.	6	do...renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do,	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business entrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857. 44-tf

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.
219-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSCCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

ANY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.
J. O. HALE, M. D.
Jan. 16th, 1857. 20-1y

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6⅔, 6¾ and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.
JNO. D. LOVE.
Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857. 36-tf

$50 REWARD

WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE APPREHENSION AND delivery to me, or confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him, of my man JIM. He left on the 30th ult., and has not been heard of since. He is a bright mulatto, almost white, about 23 years old, about 5 feet 9 inches high, straight hair and teeth defective, long beard on his chin. Had on when he left a very good suit of clothes, and will very likely try to pass off for a white man, and make for a free State; should he not go North, he will likely go up in the vicinity of Fayetteville, as he was raised there and formerly belonged to Wm. B. Wright, Esq., of that place.—Any person who may take up said boy, will be entitled to the above reward, and the thanks of
ISAAC B. KELLY.
Kenansville, N. C., August 18th, 1857 51-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.
June 12, 1857.—41-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found
COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.
Nov. 31.—18-tf ISSAC WELLS.

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR.

THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

Wholesale and Retail.

15,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

FIFTY LOTS IN TIMMONSVILLE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE TRACTS of Land in Darlington, Williamsburg, Marion, Sumpter and Clarendon Districts, in lots to suit purchasers.—These lands are adapted to various pursuits. They comprise good Turpentine Tracts (all round trees,) as well as good Cotton and Corn Lands; there are, also, at different places, fine mill seats.

These lands lie on and contiguous to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the North Eastern Rail Road and Lynche's Creek, a navigable stream, and some portions of them are in a high state of cultivation, and have been improved, containing good residences, out buildings, &c.

He will also sell, on advantageous terms, a large number of desirable building lots in the flourishing village of Timmonsville; among others, there is one with a fine and commodious Hotel upon it; another with a Store House, well stocked with Goods suited for the Country trade.

Terms will be made easy. For further information, address
J. M. TIMMONS,
July 24, 1857.—47-3m* Timmonsville, S. C.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

500 LOCAL AND TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED. Business paying from $50 to $150 per month. No humbug or chance business. Permanent employment given and no capital required. For further particulars enclose postage stamps and address,
July 31, 1857.—48-3m A. SIMPSON, Exeter, N. H.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23. Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.
Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to please.

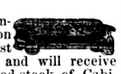
Our stock consists in part as follows:
40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars;
10 " Crushed Block, a superior article;
70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;
25 " Laguyra "
20 Matts Gov. Java "
150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;
5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;
5 " Patent " " "
100 " Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;
50 " Herring for snacks;
10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers;
5 " Soda "
10 Boxes " "
6 " Sugar "
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;
5 " Onions;
5 " Leaf Lard;
10 Kegs " " for families;
15 " " prime Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes prime Cheese;
100 Bags Table Salt;
100 Boxes " "
5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Salmons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In short, a complete assortment, at
GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,
Sept. 18—[3-tf] No. 11 North Water st.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND lying on the main road, about half way between Long Creek Bridge and Bourdeaux's Depot, on the W. & W. Railroad, running along Morgan's Creek, and within three miles of the River. Said tract contains some THREE HUNDRED ACRES, about 50 of which are cleared and under cultivation; on the premises is a good Dwelling House, and one of the best wells of Water in the county. The Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Corn. Pea Nuts, &c. For further particulars, apply to JAMES BOURDEAUX.
Sept. 18th, 1857 3-4t*

FURNITURE!!!



THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.
JOHN D. LOVE,
No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, 19th inst., his two negro men, TOM AND WAKE.

TOM is about 5 feet 7 inches high, dark complexion, high forehead, and about 25 years of age; has very full eyes, thick lips, and walks rocking. I purchased him of J. S. Willis, Esq., of Bladen county.

WAKE, or WESLEY, as he is sometimes called, is about 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, quick spoken, active; raised by Williamson Page, Esq., near Raleigh.

I will give the above reward for both, or $15 for either, delivered in any Jail where I can get them.
LOTT CROOM.
Long Creek P. O., N. C., Aug 21, 1857 [297-5t—52-tf

A VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

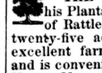
THE SUBSCRIBER IS DESIROUS OF SELLING his Plantation in Duplin county, lying on the South side of Rattlesnake Branch, containing seven hundred and twenty-five acres. About one-half of it is cleared and is excellent farming land; the remainder is well timbered, and is convenient to the farm. There is a good Dwelling House, Negro Houses, and all necessary out-houses on the premises, and an excellent well of water.

Terms will be made easy. For further particulars, call on or address the subscriber at Bear Swamp P. O., Duplin County, N. C. FRANCIS LOFTIN.
Aug. 14.—50-9t*

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal!

AWARDED TO C. MEYER,

For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends, and the public generally, that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute; also First Premiums at Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms removed from 52 S. Fourth, to No. 722 ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia.
Aug. 7, 1857.—49-3m

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE,

UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLEBODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857 10-1t—3-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.—3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

General Notices.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE HIS LANDS situated on the North side of New River and North East side of Henderson Creek. The tract contains SIX OR SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES. There are good DWELLINGS on the premises, which are well watered. The lands are suitable for the cultivation of Peas, Corn, Potatoes, &c. Any person desirous to purchase, will please apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
JOHN DIXON.
Onslow County, N. C., Oct. 2, 1857 5-tf

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

INTENDING TO REMOVE WEST, I OFFER for sale the PLANTATION on which I now reside. It is situated on Morgan's Creek, five miles from Long Creek Bridge, three miles from the Rail Road, twenty-five miles from Wilmington, and about one mile from the main public road leading from Long Creek to Wilmington, and adjoining the lands of James Bordeaux, and others. It contains two hundred and fifty acres. Most of it is good farming land, and twenty-five acres is rich swamp land; about thirty acres are cleared. It is within half a mile of navigable waters, and great quantities of wood could be cut and easily carried to Wilmington. It is a fine range for stock. The crop of corn and peas now on it shows the land to be fertile. Besides a DWELLING HOUSE, there are several smaller outhouses. I will sell the whole cheap, and on easy terms. Those desirous of purchasing will please come and examine this excellent tract of land. It contains as fine a Spring of drinking water as can be found in New Hanover County. SEYMORE WAGSTAFF.
Oct. 2d, 1857 5-4tuoo

$150 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of $150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or $100 for Allen and $50 for Harry, if taken separately. WM. WRIGHT.
Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C. 4-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribe, having at the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover County, qualified as Administrator on the Estate of John Bunting dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said intestate, to come forward and pay the same; and all persons holding claims against said intestate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. SAM'L R. BUNTING,
Sept. 24th, 1857—4-tf Adm'r.

NOTICE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY HOTEL AND LOT IN Warsaw, Duplin County, N. C. The house is large and comfortable, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places.—The lot contains eight acres of land, and is situated immediately on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, and on the Stage line from Warsaw to Fayetteville and Kenansville.—There is a fine Male School in successful operation in the village.

Any person wanting to purchase would do well to call and examine the premises soon, as I am determined to sell.—Terms accommodating. LEVI MOORE.
Warsaw, Sept. 14th, 1857 3-3m

Reinforcements for India.

In the last two months we have despatched 25,000 soldiers on a voyage of 15,000 miles. This brief but comprehensive observation is not ill-calculated to place the energy and resources of the country in a creditable light before the eyes of the world; but it would be unwise in the extreme to presume that the actual work before us has been even nearly accomplished. It has been estimated by good authorities that an army of 80,000 British troops in India would suffice for the pacification of the country under any circumstances apparently probable. This is, perhaps, a reasonable assumption, and the measures which have been actually taken ought to result, no doubt, in the concentration of some such force as this under the orders of Lord Canning.

The European troops in India at the commencement of the year numbered altogether, including those in the service of the Company, about 35,000 or 40,000 men.—To these it may be reckoned that 10,000 have been or will be added from the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon, and the Chinese Expedition, leaving 30,000 or 35,000 to be despatched from these shores. As of this complement 26,000 have already sailed, and nearly 10,000 more are under orders for embarkation, the immediate requirements of the case may appear to have been thus far satisfied; but, if we look into the matter more closely, it will be seen how much remains to be achieved.

Of the troops recently sent from this country a considerable portion represented the draughts required in due course to keep up to their proper strength the European battalions regularly quartered in India, and these men, therefore, will have been already reckoned under the item giving the original strength of the Indian force.—Considering, indeed, the increase of casualties which must have attended the recent operations, it is probable that the draughts sent out will not suffice to make good the losses incurred, so that some deductions should be made from the gross numbers given under the head referred to. In the next place, it must be remembered that several of the regiments now in Bengal represent only so many loans to be repaid at the earliest opportunity. These battalions have been withdrawn from Bombay, from Madras, from other colonies, and from the exigencies of another war in the East. Beyond doubt the demands of Bengal were so far paramount that this absorption of forces was a judicious measure, but the troops thus borrowed will require to be replaced. It is certainly, since the Bengal mutinies, at least as necessary as ever that Southern India should be protected by its ordinary garrisons; and, though the Cape, perhaps, can afford a permanent surrender of troops, this is more than can be said for the expedition in the Chinese waters. A few months ago the Chinese war engrossed all our attention; it has since dwindled to proportions of comparative insignificance, and naturally so too; but our commanders at Hong Kong must have a supporting force in prospect. To some extent, perhaps, we may rely for assistance on the levies which have been proceeding with great rapidity in the Punjaub; but, after our recent experience, it is the British element alone that we can unhesitatingly confide in, and the remarks we have made will show that considerable reinforcements will still be required before the army in Bengal can be raised to the desired strength, without prejudice to other demands.

It is scarcely conceivable that any intelligence should now be received from India of a character to justify us in rescinding or relaxing our resolutions. Assuming even that Delhi should have fallen without serious cost to the besieging force, and that the operations of the moveable columns should have been everywhere successful, the great facts of the rebellion will still survive in a savage and disaffected soldiery at large throughout the country, in swarms of armed marauders flushed with carnage and plunder, in a disorganized administration, and, above all, in the demoralization and contagion which this epidemic of mutiny has generated.

Come what will in the way of success or good fortune, we shall still require our additional 40,000 troops in India, and that for some time. We cannot, therefore, do wrong in establishing our preparations on a sufficient scale, and in pushing them forward with all the energy possible. We have a population to draw upon of 28,000,000, and an admirable spirit abroad to second the appeal—in fact, recruits are pouring in by thousands, and the estimated demands will very soon be supplied. Our financial resources are equal to any imaginable emergency, and, although as a nation we are instinctively economical, no minister need ever fear to draw at discretion on the public purse for the honor of the country, the protection of its citizens, and the reputation of its arms. All, in short, humanly speaking, lies in our own power, and nothing but resolution and action are required to give us success and security.

London Times, Sept. 8.

Charles Shurtz, the republican candidate for Lieut. Governor of Wisconsin, is a German refugee from the prison of Nangurd, where he was confined for political offences in 1848. We wish it to be understood that we mention this as news, and not to disparage Mr. Shurtz. If he shall be elected, the republicans of Wisconsin can scarcely be called a shiftless party.

BOURBON WHISKY.—Major Poore, the wheel-barrow man, at the banquet the other night at Louisville, in a speech, said:

In old Kentucky everywhere, sir, have I been greeted by gentlemen, with "their hearts in their right hands—their right hands in mine," and must I say *it*, with bottles of unequalled "Old Bourbon" in thier left hands.

"Long, long be my heart with rich memories filled,
Like a vase in which roses have once been distilled,
You may break,—you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of *that Bourbon* will linger there still."

From the Philadelphia Press.

From numerous poetical tributes to the memory of Captain Herndon, which crowd our table, we select the following, contributed by a Philadelphian. Its earnest truthfulness and simple pathos combine to make it most touching:

HERNDON.

Ay, shout and rave, thou cruel sea,
In triumph o'er that fated deck,
Grown holy by another grave—
Thou hast the *captain of the wreck.*

No prayer was said, no lesson read,
O'er him, the soldier of the sea,
And yet for him, through all the land,
A thousand thoughts to-night shall be.

And many an eye shall dim with tears,
And many a cheek be flushed with pride,
And men shall say—here died a Man;
And youth shall learn how well he died.

Ay, weep for him, whose noble soul
Is with the God who made it great,
But weep not for so proud a death—
We could not spare so grand a fate.

Nor could Humanity resign
That hour, which bids her heart beat high,
And blazon Duty's stainless shield,
And sets a star in Honor's sky.

Oh dreary night! Oh grave of hope!
Oh sea, and dark unpitying sky!
Full many a wreck these waves shall claim
Ere such another heart shall die.

Alas, how can we help but mourn
When hero bosoms yield their breath,
A century itself may bear
But once the flower of such a death.

So full of manliness—so sweet
With utmost duty nobly done
So thronged with deeds, so filled with life,
As though with death that life begun.

It *has* begun, true gentleman!
No better life we ask for thee.
Thy Viking soul and woman heart,
For ever shall a beacon be—

A starry thought to veering souls,
To teach it is not best to live;
To show that life has nought to match
Such knighthood as the grave can give.

W. M.

TRANSMITTED SIGNALS BY MUSICAL SOUNDS.—The *Franc Musicale* gives an interesting account of some experiments made in presence of the Emperor of the French when at Plombieres, to test the efficiency of M. Surdre's plan for transmitting signal sounds. The above named journal says:

"During the Emperor's stay, M. Surdre, the inventor of what is called *telephonie*, or the art of transmitting and phrases by sound, had with his wife the honor of exhibiting before his Majesty. Placing himself in the middle of the saloon, he announced that he would, with his violin, expressed any phase his Majesty might please to dictate to him, in such a manner as to enable Mme. Sudre, who was seated at the further end of the room, among a group of ladies, to say what it meant. The Emperor immediately wrote on a piece of paper the words, '*Le premier qui fut roi fut un soldad heureux*,' and M. Sudre produced a few sounds from his violin. Mme. Sudre immediately rose and repeated the phrase word for word. Another experiment was then made—it consisted in speaking the notes instead of playing them. The Emperor wrote, '*Plombaries est une ville charmante ce soir*,' and M. Sudre, after reading the phrase, pronounced, without any intonation of voice, certain notes. Mme. Sudre at once gave the words correctly.

Experiments in *telephonie* were made. M. Sudre's system reduces the transmission of signals to the three sounds expressed by the trumpet, the drum, or the cannon; or, in the event of high winds preventing sounds from being heard, to three signs. The Emperor gave the order, "Construct batteries on the height," and M. Sudre produced three sounds on the height," and M. Sudre produced three sounds on the clarion; Mme. Sudre at once repeated the phrase. Another order, given by Gen. Espinasse, was repeated by the drum, and translated instantaneously by the lady. The order, "Let the artillery paralize the fire of the enemy's battery," was transmitted by taps on the table to imitate cannon, and was in like manner at once repeated by Mme. Sudre.—The Emperor asked if proper names and the names of towns could be transmitted by the system, and being answered in the affirmative, wrote the name of Nebuchodonosor; some sounds from the trumpet enabled Mme. Sudre to repeat the name aloud. The Emperor expressed his satisfaction at what he had witnessed. He then graciously invited Mme. Sudre to sing one or two morceaux, after which his Majesty dismissed her and her husband with marks of his munificence."

PREACHERS HAS RIZ.—The Nashville Whig says the following good thing conveys a practical lesson:

HAWKESVILLE, KY., September 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The following amusing incident occurred in our town a few weeks since. It will apply to other localities as well as this:

A short time since it became necessary to adopt measures to procure the services of a minister at the African church in this place. Accordingly a committee was appointed to wait upon "Brudder Pearce," (who was generally acknowledged to be the most suitable personage to fill that high and honorable station,) and solicit him to accept the pastorship of their church.—They were informed that he would undertake the laborious task for the very moderate sum of forty-five dollars per annum; but insignificant as the price might seem, his flock thought it exorbitant, and peremptorily refused to give it.

Two or three weeks passed, and, being unable to get another preacher, it was finally agreed to pay the stipend, and on the ensuing Sabbath the following took place:

"Brudder Pearce, we's 'cluded to gin you forty-five dollars to preach for us," said a benevolent colored individual, whereupon our clerical friend rose and responded:

"Bredderen, I can't preach for that price."

"Why, you only axed forty-five," cried half a dozen voices.

"Shore nuff I did, bredderen, but dat, you know, was tree weeks ago, and preachers has riz."

Anybody Like Me.

"Anybody like me!" I aint anybody—I'm married—I aint a bachelor any longer. This isn't my home; 'tisn't my carriage, my horses, my opera box; oh, no! they're Mrs. Smith's. I'm not John K. Smith, the richest broker on Montgomery street, but that fashionable Mrs. Smith's husband!

Nelley came down to the office yesterday. Sweet Nelly. She always consols papa for all his cares—clustering curls, blue eyes—dear Nelly!

"Whose lovely child is that?"

"Mrs. Smith's." Of course she is! There it is! She don't belong to me; oh, certainly not! I wish I felt a little more clear on that point.

That expensive plate just going home is Mrs. Smith's. What if I did pay for it? Don't I belong to Mrs. Smith? Poor oppressed woman! They have not only all their own property and half of their husband's, by law, and the rest by possession; but they need more *rights*. Where rights are wrong, I wonder what rights the petioners would use?

And then the idea of calling me "anybody;" I'm an an animalcula; I'm a bubble, a jack-o'lantern, a vision. I'm absorbed, swallowed up, extinct!

A NORTHERN "INSTITUTION."—George W. Nowell, of Ohio, a harness maker by trade, was safely lodged in the jail at Crawford, the other day, upon the charge of abducting of a negro belonging to John Brown, Esq., of Salem. After working a while at his trade in Salem, where he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church by a forged letter from the Baptist Church at Hamilton, Ga., he endeavored to sell the stolen negro alluded to, at Opelika and Auburn. Would that Greely's Southern itinerant correspondent was "enjoying the same blessing.

Montgomery Advertiser, Sept. 28.

EFFECT OF WAR ON PRICES.—During a siege, a water carrier was crying his water through the town—'Six sous a gallon! six sous a gallon!' By and by a bomb shell carried off one of his barrels, whereupon, without moving a muscle of his face, he continued—'twelve sous a gallon!'

SUGAR.—The Newburyport (Mass.) Herald states that a cargo of very fine sugar is stored upon Johnson's wharf, in this city, for which a firm in Boston paid 12⅛ cents per pound; now it will not bring 9 cents. The depreciation, storeage, shrinkage, &c., will occasion a loss of forty dollars on a hogshead.

The Financial Crisis in New York.

We copy the following from the Journal of Commerce:

"New York has a noble duty to perform. When too many of her allies have surrendered or quit the field, she, the city of New York, as represented by her banks and merchants, is summoned to the post of honor. She is called, by all that is due to herself, her country, and other countries—by all that is due to sound principles and sterling integrity—to stand her ground, and receive the shock of battle. And she will do it. Yes, and soon the shout of victory will crown her endeavors. There is no good reason why our banks should suspend. They are now in an impregnable position; their business has been reduced to snug limits; their specie far exceeds their circulation, which besides is secured by State or United States stocks, lodged with the State comptroller; another ship-load of specie is near at hand; there is little or no demand for it for shipment to foreign countries; immense crops of cotton, rice, tobacco, flour, &c., will soon supply an abundance of foreign exchange; importations will be checked; in short, we are on the road to health, although, at this moment, the sickness is sore upon us. Several of our leading banks, over the signature of their presidents, encourage the merchants to expect more liberal discounts soon. No doubt the latter are suffering severely, and need relief. The banks know it well, and will do what they can for them, consistently with the maintenance of their own position. We can reasonably ask them to do no more; the failure of solvent houses is a great calamity, though it is small in comparison with that of a bank suspension in this commercial centre of the western world. Bear up, then, hearties, a little longer, and you shall soon descry land; and, when the storm is over, you will congratulate yourselves and each other that you did not succumb, but bore yourselves in the darkest hour like men and like heroes.

"New York maintains her position firmly, Boston, the commercial centre of New England, will be encouraged to do the same, and with her a large part of the banks connected with the Suffolk Bank system. Even if the Boston banks should suspend, (which we do not anticipate,) the New Haven banks, we are inclined to think, will hold fast to their integrity. They usually keep large depositesmore closely connected with us than with Boston. For the last three or four weeks they have kept the helm hard down, being determined to get into an impregnable position at the earliest possible moment. Money is said by old residents to be more scarce there than before the suspension in 1837. But as yet there have been few failures.

"If New York, and especially if New York and Boston, maintain specie payments without flinching, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the South generally, so far as it shall have suspended, will be obliged to resume, at no distant period, or lose their charters. The calamity will thus be greatly abridged, both in extent and duration, compared to what it would have been if our banks had pusillanimously succumbed before the first blast of adversity."

The Daily News of Wednesday says:

"Daylight at length dawns, and the crisis seems about to pass away. We heard of no further bank suspensions yesterday, which of itself was a relief. We have also the satisfaction to announce that the city banks held a meeting in the afternoon, at the Clearing House, to discuss the state of affairs and to consider how the banks could best promote the interests of our merchants and recover their lost credit in financial circles. Forty banks were represented. The meeting took place at 3, p. m,, and continued till 5. The whole proceedings were of a very business-like and harmonious character. It was unanimously resolved that the parties present should represent to their respective boards of directors to increase their discounts

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 1857.

The Tariff and The Independent Treasury.

It is but seldom, in these latter days that we hear much complaint made against the independent treasury, and still more seldom that an outcry is raised in favor of the exploded doctrine of a protective tariff, by which to legislate the means of all other classes of the community, into the hands of the manufacturers of certain favored sections. Indeed, we have heard of late frequent expressions of gratification arising out of the fact that the credit of the Union was not at the mercy of speculative corporations, nor its funds used to form the basis for a further inflation of a currency and credit system, to whose undue expansion, and the extravagance thereby promoted and provoked, all our present difficulties are attributable.

The people of the country are getting truly tired of the idea of artificial regulation of their trade or currency. They are restive under the control now exerted by a set of brokers and monetary institutions in Wall Street, New York. They feel the evil and unrepublican tendency of such things, and they know that to the puffing and blowing, "bulling" and "bearing" operations of speculative parties, much of our financial derangement is due. They see enough of that to be rather disinclined to place a still more despotic power over their business enterprises, in the hands of some new Nicholas Biddle.

The Democrats never set up the Independent Treasury as a "Great Regulator," as the Fayetteville Observer seems to intimate. They knew that the withdrawal of government funds from the custody of banks, would take away one strong stimulant to undue expansion, and they insisted on that withdrawal. Had the banks been the depositories of the government funds, had these funds, too, gone to swell the tide of speculation and extravagance, the Lord only knows how high that tide would have run or where it would have stopped. The very locking up of some of the specie may not have been altogether harmful, especially when we see it now unlocked at the proper moment. Like water in a reservoir, abstracted from a too swollen flood, it has remained to pour forth its streams at the hour of need. Suppose that one or two years ago, this specie, the much talked of surplus, had found its way into the banks instead of the vaults of the Treasury, who doubts but that it would have given a still greater impetus to the speculative movements which are the real cause of the present difficulties? The revulsion would have been correspondingly increased, there would have been no fund to come forth at the rate of a million a week at the proper time, and a ten-fold ruin would have ensued. For there is this great and marked difference between the Banks and the Treasury. Both are affected by the pressure, but in different ways. The Banks are forced for self-protection to draw in most tightly, when the necessities of the community are loudly calling for assistance. On the other hand, at such times—now—the money goes slowly into the Treasury, but comes out rapidly. The surplus accumulated in flush times, passes away from the vaults of the Treasury into the hands of the public.

We have already said that the Independent Treasury, by withdrawing the funds of the government from the control of Banks, withholds from these institutions one stimulus and temptation to over-expansion, it cannot withhold all. Its power is simply incidental, and not meddlesome. It also imposes a check in another way. By demanding the payment of duties in specie, it constantly imposes the necessity of being able to meet the demands for that purpose. This is most important and conservative in its character.

It is said that the Government has tempted the people by low Tariffs, to buy more foreign goods than they could pay for, etc., et.c, at least so the Fayetteville *Observer* says. To meet all this, we need only point to the fact that bills on London can to-day be bought greatly under par—that sterling exchange is offered in New York, at a discount of six to seven per cent., and that exchanges with foreign countries have been in our favor during the whole Fall, showing that we are not situated with respect to foreign countries, as the *Observer* would have us to think. Nay more than this, the great curtailment of our imports, as compared with our exports has arisen under the reduced Tariff which went into operation on the 1st day of July, 1857. Gold is wanted here and gold will come and in large quantities.

We do not say that extravagance has not prevailed. It would be folly to deny that extravagance has prevailed, but in what has that extravagance mainly shown itself? We say it has shown itself mainly in those classes of articles which are the most highly taxed, or protected, if you choose to use the latter term. In silks, laces, French millinery, embroidery,—gim-cracks generally, which are heavily taxed, and sold at exorbitant prices. It is nonsense to talk about protection, as long as values continue unnaturally inflated, and the fact is shown by the very class of articles which have been mainly instrumental in giving color to the charge of extravagance, those articles having been generally "protected" enough in all conscience.

To institute a parallel between the state of things in this year of our Lord, 1857, and that existing in 1837, is all nonesense, and fruitless panic mongering. There is no parallel at all. There is not one-tenth the real cause for trouble now as there was then.

Deportation.

Catching is said to precede hanging in most countries, and therefore the speculations indulged in by the British press, relating to the disposition to be made of the refractory Sepoys, may rather be looked upon as counting their chickens before they are hatched. Still, they do indulge in these speculations, fulminating threats of vengeance and retribution, more in the style of assured conquerors, than of men struggling for a foot-hold.

Among the latest schemes suggested is the deportation of the mutineers to the different West India colonies, to be employed at compulsory labor during the balance of their lives. Thus profit may be realized, and a terrible example placed before the eyes of the high caste Hindoos, to whom death presents fewer terrors than deportation, implying, as it does, degredation, loss of caste, —deprivation of social and religious standing,—loss of every thing, in fact.

Whether the British will be able to accomplish their objects, remains yet to be seen, and, to say the least of it, the prospects do not brighten, and the finances of the nation already feel the pressure of the war, and the certainty entertained of the protraction of the contest, as may be seen by the decline of consols, the great money barometer, the sinking of which says: "look out for squalls."

☞ Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, "norates" how once upon a time he came, in the course of his wanderings, into a country inhabited by quite a civilized set of people, who were not negroes, their complexions being no darker than those of the Moors, and the features as sharply defined as any Europeans'. They were a right keen set of people, and took no unnecessary trouble with anything. When one of them "departed this life," they quietly *bored* a hole, about ten feet deep, into which they dropped the body of the defunct on end, feet foremost, and thus left it all standing. Of course, they tumbled the earth over his head. By *planting* the dead in this way, they save considerable room.

Some years ago, while the question of intra-mural interments received considerable attention from the London press, a writer in Punch, alluding to the extravagant charges for ground in the different cemeteries and grave-yards, suggested, as a measure of economy, to bury the dead on end, little thinking that the suggestion of a humorist was the actual practice of a people.

☞ The occasion forces out the man, and weeds out the pampered minions of favoritism. One by one the fancy scions of aristocracy have been found unequal to the work before them in India, and a hero has arisen, whose name is becoming world-famous, although previously obscure. In piping times of peace, which the circumlocution office had full sway, Gen. Havelock might have remained in some subordinate position, out-ranked by every titled incapable. When the storm comes, and the mere mushroom shoots are uprooted by the blast, the sturdy oak stands unbent and conquering. The anomalous position of things in India is peculiarly favorable for the display of energy, and the difficulties there will do this good to England—they will show her where her true men are—her real soldiers; out of this mutiny will come forth great reputations—reputations tried and not found wanting. Men that will redeem the prestige of British arms, so greatly lowered by the experiences of the Russian war.

Letting pass the mere ethics of the fight, and the rights or wrongs of the parties antecedent, we cannot but admire the gallantry of the bold soldier and his little band of white men, away in the heart of pagan India, traversing long leagues, swarming with merciless foes, whose ranks they scatter like chaff, that they may relieve their countrymen and countrywomen, and re-establish the ascendancy of their flag. Talk as we will of the wrongs of Hindostan, the pride of race—the involuntary homage to brave deeds, asserts itself in the breast of every white man, and we cannot but hope that his renewed effort to reach and succor Lucknow may meet with a better fate than the late one, which was frustrated by the ravages of cholera in his ranks.

☞ Passengers go from England to India by the overland route, across Egypt and down the Red Sea, in one half the time it takes them to go round the Cape of Good Hope. Why then don't the British Government send troops by that route, is the question asked, and generally answered by an allusion to old fogey-ism.—This is not exactly just. Egypt is a part of the Turkish Empire. The passage of troops through the territories of any independent power is a violation of its sovereignty, and England is too jealous both of France and Russia to set an example that would give either of them an excuse to violate the neutrality of Turkish soil. Even supposing Turkey willing to concede a passage, how could she afterwards refuse the same favour to others? The fact is that England is more afraid of her friend and ally Louis Napoleon, than she is of the Hindoo insurrection. Why didn't she send out troops in her vast fleet of War Steamers? Old fogeyism was again assigned as the cause, and yet old fogeyism had nothing to do with it. She could not dismantle herself of both troops and ships at the one time. She could not trust her neighbors.

The Peace Society is an "obsolete idea." Men are not in the least disposed to turn into good Quakers.—The world is just as fond of carnage as ever it was, if not more so; and India will parallel anything in history, while Europe is as hollow and mutually distrustful as ever. There seems to be lacking "the grand confidence" —man trusts not man—nation trusts not nation, bank trusts not bank. The times *are* out of joint, and we are out of joint with them.

We have little to say to-day, and we say little. There is no use in dwelling upon the details of financial pressure, with which we are all only too familiar. It must work itself out, and will do so none the sooner or easier for repining or mutual crimination.

Let it pass for the present, and each one be content to do the best he can under the circumstances. That is all that can be done, and done faithfully and prudently, it will be sufficient.

California will not Repudiate.—One result of the late election in California has been the emphatic expression of the voters of that State against repudiation. A portion of the debt of that State, recognised as having been contracted honestly and in good faith, was yet decided by the Supreme Court not to be legal, and the question remained for the people of the State to say whether they should assume the legal as well as the moral responsibility of this debt. They *have* assumed it.—All honor to California.

Don't Do It.—When you feel tempted to go into anything on credit, don't do it. When you think you want some new thing that you can do without, and are tempted to borrow the money to get it, don't do it.—When you feel like spending anything that may as well be unspent, don't do it. Keep within your means, and you can defy all creation. Take every cent you can collect, and pay your debts with it,—even if your coat has to be rusty. Place not your faith in princes, financiers or accommodations.

Drowned.—We regret to learn that C. H. Thompson, a boy about thirteen years of age, son of Mr. L. H. Thompson, fell overboard this morning from a boat at Market dock, and was drowned. The body has been recovered. It was purely accidental, but we have not heard the particulars.—*Daily Journal, 7th inst.*

☞ Mr. Stanly has been badly beaten in California. His Abolition wheel-about did not pay. Served him right. Don't he wish he had let it alone. Alas, poor Yorick! He ran away from North Carolina to escape public office, and he *has* escaped it, with a vengeance.

☞ A Washington Correspondent of the *Richmond Enquirer*, says that he has good reason to believe that it has been determined by President Buchanan, to place Mr. Toucey on the Supreme Bench and call a new man to the Cabinet.

Arrested.—On the arrival of the Wilmington and Manchester Cars Wednesday afternoon, officer Webb arrested a man named W. W. Sherison, charged with forgery in Charleston. He was taken back last night by officer Hicks, of that city.

☞ Sales of produce at all our ports are dull—nearly at stand-still. Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans, all give the same account—transactions nominal—sales confined to a few trifling lots, &c., &c.

A duel did not come off last week in the neighborhood of Fair Bluff. The parties got there, but found good sense enough to settle their difficulties without villainous saltpetre.

Ex-Governor Hammond, of South Carolina, has positively declined being considered a candidate for the office of United States Senator from that State, left vacant by the death of the lamented Judge Butler.

First Frost.—The Charlotte *Democrat* says on the mornings of the 30th ult., and the 1st inst., the ground in that section was covered with frost.

☞ Day broke this morning. This was the fifth time it broke this week. It don't owe us a cent. It can break twice more this week.

Gas.—A meeting was held on Tuesday in Charlotte for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a company to light the town with gas.

Luke Blackmer, Esq., who was on his way to fight a duel with Lieut. Jos. Jones, of the U. S. A., has been arrested in Charlotte.

The State Fair at Raleigh will commence on the 20th of October. More people would be in attendance, but for fear of not finding whereon to lay their heads.

☞ They had an election on Monday in Georgia for members of Congress and State officers. No returns have been received.

Northern Exchange.—We learn this morning that the Banks here have put exchange up to 2 per cent. on Northern.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of $1,250,000 in Gold—Mr. Weller Elected Governor—The State Debt to be Paid—Great Earthquakes in Peru.

New York, Oct. 3.—The steamer Star of the West arrived here this morning from Aspinwall with dates to the 24th ult., and 400 passengers from California. Her dates from San Francisco are to the 5th ult. She brings $1,250,000 in specie.

Among the passengers are Senator Gwyn, Gov. Foot, Hon. C. L. Scott, of California, Mr. Starkweather, Cate, U. S. Minister to Chili.

The U. S. steamer Wabash was at Aspinwall, and the John Adams and Decatur were at Panama.

The Star of the West touched off Havana on the 28th and at Key West on the 29th.

The election in California had resulted in the success of the democratic ticket. Weller, for Governor, received 40,000 votes; Stanley 27,000 and Bowie 27,000.

The town of Columbia, in Tuolume county, has been burnt, only 12 buildings being saved. Loss $700,000. One building contained powder, which exploded, killed five persons and injuring several.

The Oregon constitutional convention was in session at the latest accounts.

The numerous outrages committed in Carson Valley has caused the formation of a vigilance committee.

California has voted to pay the State debt by a large majority. The constitutional convention project was probably defeated.

The grand jury at San Francisco were investigating the affair at the mint. Haraszthy, the late melter and refiner, has been found to be a defaulter to the amount of $150,000. He has been detected in abstracting treasure from the coiners' department.

Mining operations have been successful.

The Indians had murdered Mr. Ebey, the United States collector at the port of Townsend, in Washington Territory. The citizens had captured eighteen Indians and would hang them.

The shipment of treasure per steamer Sonora, which connected with the Central America, amounted to $1,595,000.

The San Francisco markets were quiet. Importations had been large.

The news from Chili is unimportant.

The revolution in Peru continues without resulting in advantages to either side.

From Nicaragua there is nothing later.

The cholera was raging at Guatemala, and a revolution had broken out against Carrera. Mr. Venable, the U. S. Minister at Guatemala, was dead.

The Aspinwall Courier says that Robert E. Morse, surgeon-in-chief of the Panama railway, was a passenger by the Central America, being bound home via New Orleans.

The city of Paira, Peru, has been damaged to the extent of $100,000 by an earthquake.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF THE LOST BY THE CENTRAL AMERICA.

The list of passengers from the Isthmus only who were on board the Central America has been received. The list of the San Francisco passengers is not expected till the arrival of the steamer connecting with the one leaving San Francisco on the 20th of October, which will be about the 14th of November.

The following are the additional lost provided they did not stop at Havana:—F. M. B. Smith, Wm. Graffries, Capt. W. S. Dyer, J. Sillaner, N. M. Tiralo, W. Watson and son, Otis Barlow, James O'Neil, Wm. Olfers, C. W. Griffith, Thos. Maloney, Frank Carpenter, Wm. Hemmel, Wm. Plass, A. Amour, T. J. Morris and F. Griffith.

The reporter of the associated press is indebted to the kindness of purser Robers, of the Star of the West, for the foregoing.

Four Days Later from Europe.

Quebec, Oct. 5.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult., has arrived.

The America arrived out on the 20th, and the Vanderbilt in the morning and the Atlantic at night on the 22d.

The news from Europe is of very little importance.

Gen. Reid had died before Delhi. Another mutiny at Bombay had been repressed. Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta was understood to relate to the transfer of Indian troops to China.

The merchants of Calcutta have petitioned the Queen to take control of India. General Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, was killed. The India Company has accepted the proffer of European and American companies steamer for the conveyance of troops by the overland route.

It is firmly denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia.

The workmen at Ghent were on a strike, and a rising was feared.

It was believed that the crisis in Spanish affairs was over and that there would be no change in the cabinet. The cause of the trouble was the refusal of the Queen to remove General Concha from the Governorship of Cuba.

Four vessels had sunk in the harbor of Gaeta and forty lives lost.

England refuses to give up the island of Penam to Turkey.

The elections of Moldavia is largely in favor of the Union.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

New York, Oct. 6.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool on the 23d, arrived here about 9 o'clock this morning. The important news by this steamer was anticipated by the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec yesterday, but her advices add some interesting details from India.

The East India Company had declined the proffer of the European and American Steamship Company to transport troops overland to India.

Lord Elgin brought to Calcutta 1,700 troops from China, who were to proceed up the Ganges forthwith. He proposes to take to China some of the native Indian regiments, as they would be more faithful than in India.

Gen. Neill, at Cawnpore, was compelling the high-caste Brahmins to wash the blood from the floors of the European soldiers, accelerating their movements by the use of the cat, and then hanging them.

A letter to the Paris "Patrie" says that Nena Sahib was marching upon Lucknow with 15,000 men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock. The fort at Lucknow was deemed impregnable.

A fight had taken place between Canut and Laugham for the championship of England; but, after an engagement of forty minutes, darkness came on, and the fight was withdrawn.

Arrival of the Fulton.

New York, Oct. 6th.—The steamer Fulton, from Southampton on the 23d ult., arrived here this evening. She brings London papers of Wednesday morning, but they contain nothing additional of interest.

Arrival of Three Persons Rescued from the Wreck of the Central America.

New York, Oct. 5.—The bark Bremen arrived here this morning with J. Tice, second engineer; Alexander Grant, fireman, and G. W. Dawson, passenger, of the Central America, having been rescued by the British brig Mary, from Cardenas for Queenstown, and transferred to the Bremen.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

New York, Oct. 5—Mr. Tice states that after the Central America went down he drifted on a plank for 72 hours. On the fourth morning he drifted by a boat and succeeded in getting into her, and on the fifth day he picked up Mr. Grant, who had then been five days on a portion of the hurricane deck of the steamer. Mr. Grant having swam to the boat, the two then pulled for the boat, the two then pulled for the hurricane deck and took from it Mr. Dawson, the passenger. There had been twelve men on it—George Buddington the third engineer; John Bank, coal passer. Patrick Card, coal passer, —— Evans, a fireman, and six passengers, names unknown, all of whom, one by one, died and fell off into the sea. Mr. Tice, Mr. Grant and Mr. Dawson were eight days without water or provisions, the sea most of the time making a complete breach over them. The second day after the steamer went down they saw a number of passengers on pieces of the wreck but could not assist them. The rescued are in a sad condition, being badly bruised and covered with boils.

More Banks Suspended.

New York, Oct. 6.—The bills of the Lee Bank, Massachusetts, Mercantile, Charter Oak, and Exchange banks, of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Bank of Watertown, New York, have been thrown out.

Hartford, Oct. 6.—The Charter Oak, Mercantile, and Exchange banks have suspended specie payments. The other banks have resolved not to suspend.

From Kansas.

St. Louis, Oct. 5.—The Quindaro Chindata says that over 1,000 Missourians have entered the Kansas lands, between Quindaro and Weston. Well informed Missourians declare that their object is a political one, and that the evidence of a concert of action along the whole border is becoming apparent. No violence is apprehended.

The New Brunswick Banks are all sound, no bank ever failed in that province or Nova Scotia. Shows how little "enterprise" they have.

The Financial Crisis.

New York, Oct. 6.—Willetts & Co., hardware dealers, have suspended.

Philadelphia, Oct. 6.—There was much excitement here last evening among the holders of the Reading Railroad stock, in consequence of the discovery that an act of the legislature of 1850, extending the bonds, makes the stockholders, individually, liable for all the debts of the company thereafter contracted, with a provision not to include the bonds which may be issued in place of bonds already existing.

New Orleans, Oct. 5.—Voorhees, Griggs & Co., have suspended, but it is believed the suspension is only temporary.

The markets are checked by the difficulty in getting cash for exchanges. Exchanges on New York, 1 a 1¼ discount. Sales of sterling exchange are very small.

Cumberland, (Md.,) Oct. 5.—Considerable excitement was created here this morning by the announcement that the Mineral Bank had assigned and closed its doors. This institution suspended specie payment some days ago, and had in circulation quite a large amount of paper in western Maryland, parts of Virgina and Ohio, and other points West. It sustained a good reputation heretofore. The impression prevails that it has become involved with the coal companies.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6.—The legislature met, and the governor's message states that suspension was an imperative necessity, and suggests a relief by removing the penalties, provided that a resumption be made as early as practicable. A joint resolution is being debated in the house requiring the banks to furnish information of their condition before legislation should be had.

Georgia State Election.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 5.—The election for Governor and Congress took place in this State to-day. In this city it passed off very quietly. A few scattering returns are in, which indicate the election of Judge Brown, dem., as Governor. His majority will probably be 10,000 to 12,000. The democrats, it is likely, will also carry the congressional districts.

From Havana.

New York, Oct. 5.—The steamer Cahawba, from Havana, with dates to the 30th, has arrived. Business was dull. The crews of most of the American vessels in port were down with the yellow fever, which also prevailed slightly in the city proper. The reduced duties on corn ceased on the 30th. The stock was limited and the prices weak.

The slaver captured east of Cardenas was the American ship Mazeppa, said to have 1,500 slaves on board. The stock of sugar at Havana was 95,000 boxes.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.
Ocean Screw-Steamers.

London, September 11, 1857.

I have noticed in several American papers a statement that over three hundred screw-steamers are now being built in Great Britain for trans-oceanic service, and that great activity prevails in all branches of steam navigation. Glowing predictions are made as to the effect that this fleet of iron steamers must produce upon our navigation interests, and our merchants and ship-builders are loudly called upon to bestir themselves, and build steamships to compete with their English rivals.

The following list of ships building upon the Clyde may interest your readers and serve to allay their fears. You will notice that not a single large steamer is building for English account, except for subsidized mail companies, and none for the English and American trade.—The ships building for Bremen and Hamburg account are for the New York and Brazil lines from those ports, and will be the only additions next year to the existing lines from Europe to America.

Steamships above 1,500 tons building on the Clyde in 1857.

	Tons. H. P.
Australasian, (ready for sea,) for Australian Mail Company	2,700 700
One ship for do	2,400
Three for Peninsular and Oriental Company for service in East Indies	2,500
Three for Breman account	2,500
Four for Bremen account	1,800
Two for Hamburg account, Hamburg and New York line	2,500

On the Thames and Tyne the ship yards are idle, and present as gloomy an appearance as the ship-yards in the States. There is even less disposition to build steamers than sailing ships, and the large fleet that has for months lain idle in the Victoria Dock, vainly seeking purchasers at prices below the cost of the hulls, does not look as if we had much to fear from them. The principal steamship builder on the Clyde told me the other day that he had done nothing for English account for two years past, and but for his foreign orders would be quite idle. With a little more experience, we may look for an abatement of the desire of our north of Europe friends to build steamers.

The transportation of troops during the Russian war saved more than one steam company from bankruptcy, and the like employment to India is just now doing them the same good service, thus fast clearing out the fleet that has lain idle since the close of the Crimean campaign.

The Australian steamers go into the transport business as fast as they arrive at home, and this week two Belgian and one French ships were taken.

The Australian steamers have all been unfortunate this year, and have been badly beaten by the clippers. The Cape and Calcutta line, started last year, with a mail subsidy of £40,000, has also been abandoned; the ships were good ones, with moderate power, and were well managed, but could not make passages equal to the clipper Indiamen. In fact, the use of small auxilliary steam power for long voyages has certainly failed. Instead of combining the advantages of a clipper ship with those of a steamer, these vessels do no good as either, and seem to illustrate the old adage, "between two stools," &c. The enormous cost of coals in South America, India, Australia, &c. precludes the employment of full-powered ships for ordinary traffic, and for some time, at least, sailing ships will have nothing to fear in the India and Australian and Pacific trades from the present class of steamships.

The most interesting problem in navigation just now is the success of the Great Eastern. She will be launched in three weeks and ready for sea in three months, and if successful both as a national and commercial enterprise she will revolutionize ocean steam traffic and the trade between Europe and America as completely as her predecessor, the Great Western. A line of these mammoth ships, crossing the Atlantic in seven days, will be the nearest possible approach to a floating bridge between the continents; and, with a good management and feeders at each end of the route, drawing in traffic from all parts of the Eastern and Western worlds, they must monopolize the passengers and much of the freight business between Europe and America.

What a pity that the Great Eastern is not ready now. She could transport 10,000 troops to India in thirty-five days or less, having coals and stores sufficient to bring her home, and in ninety days be ready to start from here a second time. This single ship is thus capable of transporting 40,000 troops per annum from England to India, and in this business should receive £2,000,000 sterling per annum—some margin for a dividend.

In the meantime our ships are quietly and gradually absorbing the trade between Great Britain and her colonies. The fine carrying capacity and good sailing qualities of the ships, and the intelligence, activity, and economy of the masters are advantages that not even English prejudice can resist in these days of close competition. Australian charterers and merchants now give American ships the preference, and to give you an idea of what we are doing in this and the Pacific trades, over 70,000 tons of American shipping is now under charter on British account, and all paying fair profits to the owners. Rely upon it that every year will increase in our favor the comparative British and American tonnage employed in the trade of the United Kingdom.

We have no reason to despair of our navigation interests. Even if we should lose a portion of our passenger trade between Europe and America, there is business enough in the general trade of the world to employ all the tonnage not needed on our coast, and so long as we can sail our ships better and cheaper than any other people we have nothing to fear. If our shipbuilders are prudent, they will soon have as much business as they can properly attend to, and both ship-builders and ship-owners will wake up some fine morning within the next twenty-four months and find their interests prospering beyond all precedent, in spite of real and imaginary screw fleets.

Book-Keeping in Double Entry.—On the examination of Stephen Bronson, Jr., charged with defrauding a bank in Chicago, of which he was cashier, Judge Wilson, one of the victims, was a witness, and gave the following important piece of evidence:

"Have never examined the books to ascertain in regard to the accounts; witness would not attempt any such thing. He regarded the plan of keeping books by double entry as a scheme for swindling. False entries could be made, and the best of book-keepers could not detect them. Witness would as soon undertake to work the difficult problem in fluxions or conic sections as to unravel the mysteries of double entry book-keeping. If the books show a balance for Bronson, they are wrong, that's all, and if the people can be swindled in this way, the double entry system should be abolished by statute."

The "Revulsion" and the "Panic."

It is pretty generally agreed that, commercially and financially speaking, we are in the midst of no insignificant revulsion. A "crisis" has arisen in the monetary affairs of the country, which is likely for a time to operate an estoppel upon the progress of trade and industrial development. Everywhere the panic is spreading with resistless rapidity, and pervading all classes of our population. The newspapers teem with accounts of bank suspensions and failures among merchants, stock-brokers and business firms, of almost every description. The gloom of a wide spread disaster hangs over the commercial world. The whole financial system of the country has been thrown into violent convulsions, from the effects of which it may not easily recover. It is very natural that, in such a state of things, people should be terribly alarmed, and put on long faces and look as if the day of judgment were at hand. It is a very serious matter, to be sure, to be caught with a pocketful of "paper rags," which even the hungriest darpydon of Wall street would not touch with a forty foot pole. But like most other serious affairs, it has its ludicrous side. *Res sunt humanæ flebile ludibrium!* In the midst of the general turmoil and confusion of the "panic," everybody is asking everybody "what's to be done," and nobody seems to know, though all concur in the opinion that something must be done to relieve the stringency, and that right speedily. Then, no two individuals agree concerning the origin and causes of our present financial derangements. Read the thousand and one articles in the daily journals, containing the profound speculations of this and that and the other able politico-economist, and we defy any man, be he never so gifted with penetration and power of analysis, to form a satisfactory conclusion from such a heterogeneous mass of contradictory statements.

The New York Herald is an exception. That sagacious journal knew all along that there was something rotten in our financial Denmark, but did not condescend to initiate the common herd of scribblers into the secret of its wonderful foreknowledge. We are a nation of spendthrifts and reckless adventurers; everybody is either struggling to make a splendid forturne in the twinkling of an eye by the turn of a card, or trying to see how easily a fool and his money may be parted.—Here speculation pushes its rash ventures beyond all bound of reason and philosphy; there heedless extravagance riots in sybarite luxury and indolence, wasting in an hour what it has cost years of toil and trouble to accumulate. Thus, by the combined operations of sharpers, swindlers, speculators and spendthrifts this terrible revulsion has been brought upon the country. So says the N. Y. Herald, whose "wisdom" is intuitive and whose "honesty and uprightness" nobody pretends to doubt. It is consoling to reflect, amid this deluge of corruption, that there is at least one "honest" man in Athens, who may be found without the aid of Diogenes' lantern. Bennett continues to walk the streets of modern Gotham, with the *os sublime*, proudly conscious of his immaculate integrity and caring not a pin for the furious ravings of "the stipendiary press of the stock-jobbers and speculators." To his unsullied purity, the Herald establishment owes its salvation from the overwhelming tide of ruin,—a veritable *tabula naufragii* in the midst of the universal destruction.

Bennett's prophetic eye first saw the impending "crash," and he forewarned the people against the "bulls" and "bears" of Wall street. The Herald stands unscathed—a monument of the wisdom and virtue of James Gordon Bennett, and a living exemplification of the maxim, "Honesty is the best policy." Bennett forgets there is such a thing as the *buoyancy of putrefaction.*—*Richmond South.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.—It is stated in the English papers that an engineering firm have expressed their readiness to undertake to lay the Atlantic cable for a stated price, with the aid of government vessels, taking all the risk. They engage that the cable shall be laid from Ireland to New Foundland by June or July next, or they will claim no recompense, and they will pay to the company the entire cost of the cable. In the event of the cable being laid before June the stipulated price to be increased at so much per month for each month gained. It was stated in the foreign news, published on Saturday, that the cable was to be landed from the U. S. frigate Niagara and stored at Plymouth dock. Capt. Hudson, however, in a postscript to a letter received at Washington, says:

I have just been informed by the admiral superintendent, Sir James Plumridge, that he has received a telegraphic dispatch from the Admiralty, not to have any of the cable landed until further orders. I can only conjecture, as the company have abundant time to manufacture another cable, that it may have been disposed of to the Red Sea or East India Company, for laying out to India.

Will the Banks Suspend?

This question is now asked by almost every person one meets in business circles, and to it is frequently added the wish that they should do so, or the declaration that they must. That a general suspension of specie payments by the banks would give temporary relief, is beyond question. We are coming down from the house-top of bank currency to the basement of specie currency, and suspension would let us down easy, step by step, whereas now we are pitched headlong from top to bottom at once. To use a common expression, it is going to play the devil with property and debts; but we do not see how it can be helped. The banks must not, in fact cannot, suspend. Their securities would be thrown on the market at once by the Superintendents at Albany, and their bills redeemed with the proceeds of the sales in specie. If they go on paying specie themselves they may break every merchant and every country bank, but if they suspend, the sale of their securities in Wall street would have a still worse effect. Until that sale takes place, we should all be relieved, but then we should feel "hard times" worse than now, for they would be worse. We can see no possible remedy for our present ills. They will not last forever—a few more banks will fail, but when there does come a pause, the bills of those who hold out will be taken freely by every body, and their circulation will be better than ever.

The effect of the recent failures has been to drive all country money home for redemption. Our traders are afraid of everything but city bills, and as the country money goes out of circularion, par funds take its place. This, though death to the weak, is gain to the strong banks, and will, in the end, be better for all.

The newspaper writers all over the country are very prolific of speculation on the causes of our present difficultics, and we make daily extracts from their articles, but we must confess that but few seem to go to the bottom of the subject or get at the real "cause of all."—But few see that the fault is not in the want of confidence nor the lack of property, but in the fact that too many have lived too long on the earnings of others.—Our debtors have not produced anything nor done anything for the producers that they wanted done for the last few years, and therefore they have nothing to pay with.

They have lived, and lived extravagantly, on credit, exchanging off one representative of property (such as bonds and stocks) for another representative of property, bank checks and bills, but they have done nothing with real property except to eat and destroy it. They have called their business *trade* and themselves traders, without ever thinking that trading in the representative instead of the real is not only not necessary, and therefore wrong, but a positive injury.

Trade is simply a necessary evil that the producers or creators of property submit to for their own convenience. So much for it, therefore, as is necessary for their convenience is good and profitable. The representative of the property exchanged, the measure of its value, is or should be used only as weights, scales and measures are used, to facilitate the exchange or trade. To trade in these weights, measures and money, or representatives, is an evil of immense magnitude. The issuing of a vast amount of bank bills, railroad bonds, notes, stocks, &c., is increasing the representatives not the real property, and inviting the trading in fictitious values, encouraging extravagance and giving facilities to men to inflict a positive wrong on themselves and society. Our country is now full of these men; they are all debtors, and have nothing real or substantial to pay their debts with. We must get rid of them all before we can see the end of hard times.

The correspondent of a German journal, writing from Vienna, under date of September 7, says—"Last week several failures occurred here, as well as at Prague and Pesth. The most important of these is a hardware establishment, with liabilities amounting to several hundred thousand guilders, and having extensive connections abroad. There never was a time—not excepting the years 1847 and 1848—when the failures were so numerous as now; every day one or more suspensions are announced. The worst is, an early improvement cannot be expected. The Bank of Credit has limited its transactions, and refuses all applications for new loans, giving as the reason for such conduct, that it is not in a condition to expand its business."

Not so Bad.—The Georgia papers tell the following with characteristic unction:—A lady, formerly resident in Georgia, very much discontented with Mississippi life, and longing to return to her native land, was shouting at camp-meeting last year, and became so exceedingly happy that she exclaimed, "Glory to God! *I feel like I was in Georgia!*"

From the New York Picayune.
The Domicile Erected by John.
[Translated from the Vulgate of M. Goose.]
BY A. POPE.

Behold the mansion reared by dædal Jack!

See the malt stored in many a plethoric sack,
In the proud cirque of Ivan's bivouac.

Mark how the rat's felonious fangs invade
The golden stores in John's pavilion laid.

Anon with velvet foot and Tarquin strides,
Subtle Grimalkin to his quarry glides—
Grimalkin grim, that slew the fierce *rodent*,
Whose tooth insidious Johann's sackcloth rent!

Lo! now the deep-mouthed canine foe's assault,
That vexed the avenger of the stolen malt,
Stored in the hallowed precincts of that hall
That rose complete at Jack's creative call.

Here stalks the impetuous Cow with crumpled horn,
Whereon the exacerbating hound was torn,
Who bayed the feline slaughter beast, that slew
The rat predaceous, whose keen fangs ran through
The textile fibres that involved the grain
That lay in Hans's inviolate domain.

Here walks the forlorn damsel, crowned with rue,
Lactiferous spoils from vaccine dugs who drew,
Of that corniculate beast whose tortuous horn
Tossed to the clouds, in fierce vindictive scorn,
The baying hound, whose braggart bark and stir
Arched the spine and reared the indignant fur
Of Puss, that with vermincidal claw
Struck the weird rat, in whose insatiate maw
Lay reeking malt that erst in Juan's courts we saw.

Robed in senescent garb, that seems in sooth
Too long a prey to Euronos' iron tooth,
Behold the man whose amorous lips incline,
Full with young Eros' occulative sign,
To the lorn maiden whose lact-albic hands
Drew albu-lactic milk from lacteal glands
Of that immortal bovine, by whose horn
Distort, to realms ethereal was borne
The beast catulean, vexer of that sly
Ulysee quadrupedal, who made die
The old mordacious rat that dared devour
Antecedaneous Ale in John's domestic bower.

Lo here, with hirsute honors doffed, succinct
Of saponaceous locks, the Priest who linked
In Hymen's golden bands the man unthrift
Whose means exiguous stared from many a rift,
Even as he kissed the virgin all forlorn,
Who milked the cow with implicated horn,
Who in fierce wrath the canine torturer skied,
That dared to vex the insidious muricide,
Who let auroral effluence through the pelt
Of that sly rat that robbed the palace Jack had built.

The loud cantakerous Shanghai comes at last,
Whose shouts aroused the shorn ecclesiast,
Who sealed the vows of Hymen's sacrament,
To him who, rcbed in garments indigent,
Exosculates the damsel lachrymose,
The emulgator of the horned brute morose,
That tossed the dog, that worried the cat, that *kill*
The rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that Jack built.

Meeting of the Boston Merchants—Resolutions Against Bank Suspensions.

A large meeting of merchants was held in Boston yesterday. J. Thomas Stevenson, Esq., presided. The meeting adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the present exigency, every effort should be made to support and protect the mercantile honor of the metropolis of New England.

Resolved, That as long as New York maintains her high and honorable position in sustaining public credit, the merchants of Boston will sustain and maintain her honor by rendering all the aid in their power to continue their business on a specie basis.

Resolved, That the voluntary suspension of banks is a great public calamity, and should not be entertained by gentlemen of high mercantile honor, only in the last extremity.

Resolved, That the merchants of Boston have undoubted faith in the security and ability of the banks of this city to pay all their liabilities in any extremity.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the banks, as well as of individuals, to render each other all the aid possible to carry us through the present crisis.

The sentiment of the meeting was three to one against any bank suspension. It is understood that the same feeling is quite unanimous with all the banks of the State.

Money matters remain about the same. The general repudiation of bank suspension, manifested at the meeting of merchants to-day, gives more tone to public confidence, but does not afford relief. The pressure is steady and heavy business at the Brokers' Board is nearly suspended

Suspension of Specie Payments.

The Evening Post congratulates the people of the State on the incorporation into the State Constitution of a clause prohibiting the Legislature from sanctioning in any way the suspension of specie payments. We have no desire to oppose the policy of holding every person and every corporation and association to the strict duty of paying specie on their notes and obligations.—We abhor repudiation. Pay or fail is the Democratic motto. The provision in the constitution of 1846 is a capital one, but it is entirely superergatory. The constitution of the United States clearly provides *for this* emergency. It ordains that nothing but gold and silver shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts. Now a bank note is a promise to pay so many dollars in gold or silver, the lawful money of the United States, when it is presented at the counter of the bank. This is a contract between the bank and the holder who presents the bill. When the bank refuses to pay in specie, the bank has failed.

Now, when the State Legislature passes a law sanctioning this suspension of specie payments, it violates another provision of the Const

1837 and 1857—Hope for the Future.

When the revulsion of 1837 took place, it extended from the people to the Federal Government. The money of the people had been confided to certain State banks, and when an attempt was made to remove it to others, or to transfer it to the States themselves, under the Distribution Act, the State banks could not comply with the demands of the Government. The temptation which the vast funds of the federal revenue offered to the banks was too great to be resisted; and when the reaction came, and these funds were needed for the ordinary operations of the Government, and for other purposes, the banks could not comply, without curtailing their discounts and calling in their debts; and when they did this, it greatly added to the general distress among the merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers, and precipitated the catastrophe which fell upon the whole Union. Happily for the country, we were in a condition of profound peace when these events transpired. Had we been in a state of war with a foreign power, inconceivable distress and dishonor must have resulted. *The funds kept as a sacred deposit for just such emergencies would not have been forthcoming.* They had been used by the banks, to feed the fuel of private speculation—to pamper favorites—to erect palaces—and to carry forward projects of a doubtful character, or had passed into the several State treasuries, to form the basis of other operations only less disastrous. Thus was the General Government involved in the calamity that attacked individuals and States. The suffering was universal.

But now the prostrate mechanic or merchant can look up from his gloom, and see at least one bright star in the dark sky overhead. In this hour of his despondency he need not despair. *The Federal Government is not involved in the catastrophe.* The millions of the people's money have not been thrown into the cauldron of speculation, to feed the fever of unhealthy and sudden gain, and to add to the consuming revulsion in the money market. Had this not been so, who can count the calamities that would have befallen us? Who can tell where the mad torrent of expanded and expanding credit would have carried us?

This is the great difference between the panic of 1837 and that of 1857. It constitutes one of the Hopes of the hour. It speaks of a wholesome Treasury; of the proud and stainless reputation we bear before the nations; of the security of those citizens whose means are invested in the stocks of the United States; and it shows to all men, and convinces all men who care to think on the subject, that the policy of the Independent Treasury is not only best for us in times of war, but is the true conservator and safeguard of the people in time of peace.

Phila. Press.

The Approaching Election in Ohio.

On the thirteenth instant an election for State officers will take place in Ohio. It will not be without important results, both within and without the State. It may be observed that the results of the general elections of Ohio are attracting more attention than formerly. This is undoubtedly, in some degree, attributable to her wonderfully increasing numerical strength, if we may use the phrase; but it must be chiefly ascribed to her relative local position as an integral member of the Union. This is peculiarly noticeable at the present juncture, when concerted and wide-spread efforts are making to divide the people of the confederacy on questions which, years ago, Washington characterized as "geographical."

For though Ohio is a frontier State, yet it cannot but strike reflecting men that she may be well esteemed in some respects the political focus of the Union. There, as to a common centre, the various political and social influences which make and mark American character converge. And herein lies, perhaps, the solution of her varying elections. While, on one side, she feels the influences of the East, touching as she does the two greatest States of the Atlantic confederation, on the other she joins hands with the great West, which has all the distinguishing features of the generous and genial spirit of the South, from which she is only separated by her own cherished river. And thus the present *status* of politics, combined with her peculiar position, gives to her coming election something more than a normal interest and importance.

To the republic at large it may seem of no direct concern whether or not the treasury of Ohio becomes "a den of thieves;" nor may it personally and at once affect remoter States should Ohio elect a governor and legislature whose avowed purpose is to incite and keep up an intestine war in a distant Territory, while availing themselves of every opportunity to bring the State and federal authorities into angry collision at home; nor is it even probable that a single elector in Maine or Louisiana would sleep less soundly upon hearing that the people of Ohio had solemnly at the polls recognised equality with the negro.

It seems, however, almost impossible but that the reflecting voters of Ohio, realizing that they are part of a common Union, are deeply impressed with the importance of the coming election, and the influences its results will exert not only within but without their immediate State organization. Before the whole country they must soon determine to either rebuke or honor peculation—to denounce or to commend the prostitution of State power for the unhallowed purpose of disunion—to sink contentedly to the level of the negro, or to vindicate with their votes the claims of a superior race and a higher order of civilization.

So far as we may augur from the press there is no particular excitement shown in that State, either by the democracy or their opponents. In fact, the memory of the all-absorbing canvass of last year is as yet too recent to expect any great manifestations of enthusiasm by either party. The elections of 1857 have been distinguished accordingly throughout the Union by the comparative quietness in which great political results have been attained, the opposition having in every poll sustained heavy numerical losses. In neither point, most probably, will Ohio be an exception to the rule. There is, indeed, stillness, but it is the pause before the thunder-storm, which shall purify the political atmosphere.—The events which have distinguished the advent and continuance of black-republican rule have been so remarkable as to attract attention in even another hemisphere. The bonds of the first State of the West have, under Gov. Chase's administration, sunk from 113 to 92 cents on the dollar. The most alarming defalcation yet known in American history has become part of *her* history. Her State government has come in disgraceful and unsuccessful collision with the central government, and meanwhile her whole financial machinery has become deranged, almost beyond the power of repair. Folly and fraud have alike run riot in one of our noblest States, and her credit trembles and falls in the scale.

It was in 1814 that first the opponents of democracy seized upon the negro question as an opening wedge to divide the Union. Those opponents, convened at Hartford, became imperishably infamous, it is true, but their policy and principles, like the plague in garments, lived to contaminate the air of the republic. Twenty years afterwards the disease again showed itself in the first organized strife between the dominant and the servile race. The story of its gradual speed need not be repeated here. It was reserved, however, for the black-republicans of Ohio, for the first time—may it be the last!—to declare by its presses and orators the absolute social and political equality of whites and blacks.

The voice of Iowa has already been heard on the minor issue of qualified suffrage, and the tremendous falling off of republican ballots at the recent Maine and Vermont elections on issues less broad, it is true, but still kindred to this, can leave little room for doubt as to the result in Ohio.

And we may congratulate the democracy of Ohio on being the first division—the advanced guard of the grand army—to meet this question, satisfied, as we are, that victory, partial or complete, awaits them. It is true that we lost the State last year from causes so obvious as not to demand a recital. Even then the democratic party "went into" the Reserve with a majority of more than 1,700. The former stronghold of our party, however—the "back-bone"—failed us. It is not so now. In former times the democrats of Ohio ever looked to the high dividing ridge which crowns the slopes of the lakes on the north and the river on the south as a physical barrier against the fanaticism of New England, too faithfullly reflected in the lake counties; and *now*, at least, we are assured they will not look in vain. Ashland, Wayne, Columbiana, Knox, Mahoning, Stark, Seneca, and Richland will prove worthy their ancient name and fame!—*Washington Union.*

New Mode of Arresting Burglars.—A burglar in Dayton, Ohio, had recently removed a large pane of glass from a window and stepped back to review the job, preparatory to entering upon the "duties of his profession," when, according to The Gazette, he suddenly squatted and gave a yell. He found out afterward that a little box full of assafetida, and weighing twenty-seven pounds, had been dropped square upon the top of his head from the second story of the building, a distance of some twenty feet. The stunning that the fellow got so overpowered him that he was captured without difficulty.

Gambling in grain, "selling short," &c., is extensively carried on in Chicago. One day last week the buyers pressed so hard on the sellers to deliver, that the price of wheat was forced up 6 or 8 cents per bushel. The latter had sold more than they had, and at one warehouse fifteen vessels waiting for supplies that were short.

A Sea Sick Lover.—The following letter, purporting to have been found in a bottle, on a voyage from San Francisco to New York, is supposed to be the last adieu of a lover at sea to his inamorata at home:

"My Darlin' Julia—We are goin' down! At least so the fust mait informs me, very soon; and that kind gentleman advises me to do my little choars before the fatal stroke ends my kareer on yearth. I feel very queer, having et no breakfast, and my supper having gone the rong wa. The waves is rollin' mountains hi; and our dyin' stuard advises pork and molasses tied to a string; I feel verry sad; I shoed like to take mi hat and go ashoor. The captain is very kind hearted, and I am so soft shell stummick'd that he is always orderin' me b'low, and I feel constantly like comin' up. Oh, if I was ashore, I would never come to sea agin, never, never."

Just tu pleg me, they've been and salted all the wotter. This morning I was sick tu my stummick and undertuk to get a drink. O youve no idear how salt it was. I asked the mait what the kause was, and he sed it was on akkount of all the pork barrels havin leaked.

There, now wa're a goin! I heerd the capin say tu a large cullered gentleman:—Yould better lite the lamps before you go down—and I can feel it two. The ships pitchin, and the salors doin up the sales tu take em ashore, them kan swim—what can I do? I aint ust tu the klimate, and the wotter is sow damp that cum into mi bunk last nite. All you'll ever no about me will be this ere bottle, and you kant rely upon ever gettin it very sartin, the whales is sow thick in this longertude.

* * There we're going down. Now I must seel the bot——

The rest was illegible.

NOTICE.

☞THE COMMITTEE for the Examination of Teachers of Common Schools for New Hanover County, are requested to meet at my office on Saturday, 31st October, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Teachers wishing to appear before the Committee will please be present on that occasion.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

Wilmington, Oct. 2d, 1857 5-td

INDIGESTION.

Darnestown, Montgomery Co., Maryland, January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last Fall. I wish to know where I can get it without fear of imposition. (Signed,)

JOSEPH C. DELLETT.

See advertisement. [Oct. 6.—26&6-1w.

CASH FOR 200 NO. 1 LIKELY NEGROES.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES WILL BE PAID for TWO HUNDRED LIKELY NEGROES, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS.

All persons having such property to dispose of, will find it to their advantage to bring them to us, at the OLD JAIL, Wilmington, N. C. DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND, A. SMITH.

Wilmington, N. C., August, 31st 1857 304&1-tf

☞Prof. Wood, the renowned discoverer of the invaluable "Hair Restorative," still continues to labor in behalf of the afflicted. His medicines are universally admitted by the American press to be far superior to all others for causing the hair, on the head of the aged, to grow forth with as much vigor and luxuriance as when blessed with the advantages of youth. There can be no doubt, if we place credit in innumerable testimonials which the Professor has in his possession, that it is one of the greatest discoveries in the medical world. It restores permanently, gray hair to its original color, and makes it assume a beautiful silky texture, which has been very desirable in all ages of the world. It frequently happens that old men marry beautiful and amiable young ladies, and not unfrequently crusty old maids make victims of handsome, good natured young gentlemen, and by what process it has never been determind until lately when it was attributed to the use of this invaluable Hair Restorative—[*Lasalle Journal.*

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Oct. 6—26-2weod—6-2t

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MARRIED,

In this county, on the 29th ult., by J. E. Bunting, Esq., Mr. EDWARD W. GEORGE, to Mrs. RHODA ANN BOURDEAUX, all of this county.

DIED.

In this place, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at the residence of N. N. Nixon, Esq., ANNIE, infant daughter of C. T. N. and Eliza C. Davis.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE.

IS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina Bar.

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals: but I do claim for the talent of North Carolina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support, Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy of Southern contributors.

Why, I ask, cannot we—North Carolina, the South—send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and teeming with unpardonable sedition.

Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man I have claims.

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be

ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establishing such a publication will not admit of a credit system.

☞ *The first Number will be issued 1st January*, 1858.

A. J. STEDMAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

Sept'r 1, 1857.

N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pittsborough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DUPLIN COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1857.

Kitsey Floyd vs. Owen B. Floyd. } Petition for Divorce.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE Court, that the defendant, Owen B. Floyd, is not a resident of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks, for the said Owen B. Floyd to appear, answer, plead or demur, or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken, and the case set for hearing *ex parte*.

Witness, Henry R. Kornegay, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law, for Duplin County and State aforesaid, the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1857.

Issued the 5th day of October, 1857.

HENRY R. KORNEGAY, C. S. C.

Oct. 9th, 1857—6—[pr. adv. $5 62.]

GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the *High Shoals Manufacturing Company*, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,

ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857,

that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about **FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES** of land, a portion of it productive grain-growing land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being worked.

Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the South.

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, *Fellows and Mechanics.*

THOMAS GRIER,
W. P. BYNUM,
Ex'rs. of A. Royal.

Oct. 6. 1857 6-24m

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Colley Lands, lying between Black and Cape Fear Rivers, in Bladen county, about a mile and a half from Black River, and four from Cape Fear, and containing about ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, all round trees, but one task of boxes having been cut on the land.

For terms, which will be accommodating, apply to ENMUND A. HAWES.

New Hanover co., Oct. 10, 1857 6-1m

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration to the estate of Mary Shaw, deceased, at the September term, 1857, of New Hanover county Court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery. All persons indebted to his intestate will come forward and pay up.

H. A. COLVIN, Adm'r.

Oct. 9, 1857 6-4t

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween D. A. LAMONT AND J. M. MONK, under the style of LAMONT & MONK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, will please present them, and those indebted are respectfully requested to make an early settlement. The books will be found at the office of J. M. Monk. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settling up the business.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 7th, 1857 28-2t—6-2t

JUST MADE UP,

AT THE CITY CLOTHING STORE, 38 Market street:

100 CLOTH FROCK COATS;
200 BUSINESS do. Frock and Raglan styles.
OVER-SACKS, DRESS OVER-COATS, &c.

Also, 1,000 Silk, Velvet, Cassimere and Cashmere VESTS, and selling 10 to 20 per cent. less than same goods can be made to measure.

Call and see the assortment at BALDWIN'S.

Oct. 8.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY, AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Brass Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and millwork generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will receive prompt attention.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash, or satisfactory references, will be promptly attended to. All work warrented to be as represented, or no charge will be made. JOHN. C. BAILEY,

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857—241-tf Proprietor.

FOR SALE

ONE THIRD OF SCHR. JAMES BUCHANAN, new, 400 bbls. capacity, now paying well. For terms, &c., enquire where every body buys, 32 Market Street, of WILKINSON.

Oct. 7th, 1857 27-3t—6-3t

FOR SALE.

MY little Farm on Topsail Sound, containing forty-two acres of cleared land, in a high state of cultivation, with a comfortable Dwelling House, Barn, Stables, and every necessary out-building, all in good order; and sixty acres of pine land. The plantation lies thirteen miles East of Wilmington, near the terminus of the Plank Road, near Scott's Hill Church and Topsail Academy. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. JAS. M. NIXON.

Oct. 2d, 1857 23-1m—6-1m

FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED OF TRUST CONveyed to me by Mr. Benjamin Mott, I will offer for sale without reserve, at Public Auction, at the Market-House in the town of Wilmington, if not previously disposed of, on the 1st Thursday of Superior Court. in October next, that VALUABLE PLANTATION on Wrightsville Sound, known as the "Mott Place," containing seven hundred and twenty acres, adjoining the lands of John A. Parker, Messrs. Jones & Gardner's and others, nine miles from town. There is about three hundred acres cleared and under cultivation, well adapted for Corn and Pea Nuts; there is ninety acres of Swamp Land, which can be ditched and drained dry at very little expense; and when done the land will produce eighty bushels of corn per acre. The balance of the land is well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine.—There is a Dwelling, Barn and Negro Houses on the plantation.

Terms will be liberal and made known at sale. For further particulars anquire of the subscriber at Wilmington, N. C. B. BAXTER.

Sept. 4th, 1857. 308-tf

TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, FIXTURES, ETC., FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his TURPENTINE DISTILLERY, situated at Long Creek, New Hanover county.—There are two stills; one of a capacity of forty barrels and one of fifteen barrels, with all the usual fixtures.

Also the unexpired term of the lease of the lot and wharf, having six to seven years to run.

The above property will be sold low for cash or good notes. Apply to JOHN JONES,

Long Creek, N. C.

August 19th, 1857. 294-3w-51-tf

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. N. FOY.

Oct. 1, 1857 22-2w—5-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be placed in suit for collection.

MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee.

Every debt due S. W. Whitaker not paid or arranged by the first day of September next, will on that day be put in suit.

June 23d, 1857. 246&43-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have this day entered into a Co-Partnership under the name and style of ALDERMAN & BIZZELL, and have taken the Stors formerly occupied by A B McCaleb, No. 32 North Water Street, where they will keep a constant supply of everything that is kept in a general Retail and Grocery Store; which they will sell at a small advance for cash, and hope by prompt attention to business, to merit a fair share of public patronage.

I. T. ALDERMAN,
F. M BIZZELL.

June 23d, 1857 246tf—43-tf

WILMINGTON MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY.

WILL RE-OPEN OCTOBER FIRST, AT THE HOUSE of D. B. Baker, Esq., on Third Street, under the instruction of the undersigned and lady.

The number in each department will be limited.

For terms, inquire of A. Martin, Esq., M. London, Esq., or S. Jewett, Esq.—or, after September 20th, of the undersigned on the premises. G. W. JEWETT.

August 27th, 1857 301-tf—52-tf

J. M. ROBINSON & SON.

HAVE now in store the folowin, viz:

Iron Hollow Ware and Sash Weights;
Hoop Iron of the best quality;
Nails, Brads and Spikes;
Iron Axles, Hubs and Spokes;
Timber and other Axes, all warranted;
Cast Steel Grubbing Hoes, Spades and Shovels;
Rice Sickles and Bramble Scythes;
Preserving Kettles, Saucepans, &c.;
Mill Circular, Cross Cut, and other Saws;
Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, and Fan Mills;
Barn Doors and Smokehouse Locks, extra good;
Pad Locks that can't be matched;
Brass and Iron Wire Cloth;
Wood Saws, and Axes with handles in them;
Cotton Cord, Linen and Cotton Twine;
Best quality of Scissors and Needles;
Rogers & Son's Westenholmes, and some more of the eral Barlow Knives.

Wilmington January, 1857.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RU HERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE REGULAR ANnual meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, will be held in the town of Charlotte, County of Mecklenburg, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY in October next,—the same being the 21st day of the month. The transfer books will be closed for one month prior to said day.

Sept. 21.—13&4-t21O. H. W. GUION.

ONCE MORE.

TO-DAY WE COMMENCE SENDING OUT ACCOUNTS, many of which, it was distinctly understood, were to have been paid 1st of last July. Our terms being *cash*, we do not hesitate to present bills at any time after they are contracted. Having no overplus that will enable us to give *long credits*, we must insist upon prompt payments. We have no time to present the same bill twice.

October 3d O. S. BALDWIN.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS, including a fine Engraving of the Declaration of Independence, with full length portraits of all the signers—from a painting by J. Trumbull. Single copies prepaid by mail $3. Two copies do. $5. For particulars of Agency, or copies, address D. H. MULFORD, 167 Broadway, New York.

Sept. 28.—19&5-6t.

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500 AGENTS WANTED:

A HOMESTEAD FOR $10!

Third Division.—$310,000 worth of Farms and Building Lots.

IN THE GOLD REGIONS OF CULPEPPER COUNTY, Virginia, to be divided amongst 10,200 subscribers, on the 7th of December, 1857. Subscriptions *only ten dollars down*; or $15 one half down, the rest on delivery of the Deed. Every subscriber will get a Building Lot or a Farm, ranging in value from $10 to $25,000. These Farms and Lots are sold so cheap to induce settlements, a sufficient number being reserved, the increase in the value of which will compensate for the apparent low price now asked.

Upwards of 1,350 lots are already sold, and a company of settlers called "The Rappahanock Pioneer Association," is now forming and will soon commence a settlement. Ample security will be given for the faithful performance of contracts and promises.

Nearly 45,000 acres of lands, in different parts of Virginia, now at command and will be sold to settlers at from $1 up to $300, per acre. *Unquestionable titles will in all cases be given.* Wood-cutters, Coopers, Farmers, &c., *are wanted*; and 500 Agents to obtain subscribers, to whom the most liberal inducements will be given. Some Agents write that they are making $200 per moth. For full particulars, Subscriptions, Agencies, &c., apply to

E. BAUDER, Port Royal, Carolina, Co., Va.,
or to W. D. GARDNER, Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

August 31st, 1857. 304.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	27	@	29
Beef Cattle,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@	6 50
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
Barrels, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 90	@	2 00
New	0 00	@	2 00
Candles, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	25	@	28
Sperm	35	@	50
Coffee, ℔ lb.			
Java	16	@	18½
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	10½	@	11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g.	13	@	14
good mid'g.	14	@	14½
mid. fair to fair	00	@	00
Cotton Bagging,			
℔ yard	00	@	16
Rope, ℔ lb	8½	@	10
Corn Meal,			
℔ bushel	1 10	@	0 00
Domestics,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
Eggs, ℔ doz.	24	@	26
Feathers, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
Fish, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	7 00	@	7 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	00	@	20 00
do. No. 2	00	@	15 00
do. No. 3	10 00	@	10 50
Herrings, East	4 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
Flour, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	6 00	@	6 50
Superfine	5 50	@	6 00
Fine	5 25	@	5 50
Cross	4 75	@	5 00
Glue, ℔ lb.,	16	@	25
Gunny Bags,	12½	@	15
Guano, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.,			3½
1 ton and under 5,			
per ton,	65	00	
5 tons and over, "	64	00	
Land Plaster, ℔ bbl.	1 50		
Per ton,	10	00	
Grain, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	73	@	75
Oats	40	@	45
Pease, Cow.	1 00	@	1 05
Do. B. Eye	1 10	@	1 15
Wheat, red	1 00	@	0 00
do. white	1 10	@	0 00
Rice, rough.	0 00	@	1 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	5	@	5½
Hides, ℔ lb.,			
Green,	0	@	9
Dry	17	@	18
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs,			
Eastern	0 80	@	1 00
N. River	0 57½	@	0 65
Iron, ℔ lb.,			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@	95 00
Swede	5½	@	00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	1 05
do. fm store	1 35	@	1 45
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@	10 00
Wide do.	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 25
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@	16 00
planed	18 00	@	19 00
clear	25 00	@	30 00
Wide boards.	14 00	@	15 00
Scantling	12 00	@	15 00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge.	0 00	@	13 00
re-sawed	0 00	@	15 00
Molasses, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	35	@	37
do. Bbls.	40	@	45
N. Orleans.	55	@	60
Liquors, ℔ gall, (domestic.)			
Whiskey,	35	@	37
N. E. Rum,	50	@	55
Gin,	40	@	45
Brandy,	45	@	50
do. Apple,	65	@	80
do. Peach,	85	@	1 25
Naval Stores,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	3 50
Yellow dip.	0 00	@	2 50
Hard,	1 45	@	1 50
Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@	1 55
do. in order,	0 00	@	1 75
Pitch do.,	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, No. 1,	3 00	@	5 00
do. No. 2,	1 50	@	2 00
do. No. 3,	0 00	@	1 10
Spirits Turp.,			
℔ gallon	00	@	35
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
Nails, ℔ lb.,			
Cut			4½
Wrought	10	@	12½
Oils, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	00	@	0 00
Potatoes,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	80	@	1 00
Irish, do.,	1 50	@	1 75
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	3 50
Provisions, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams,	17	@	18
Middlings,	00	@	17
Shoulders,	00	@	16
Hog round,	16½	@	17
Western Bacon,			
Middlings,	17	@	18
Shoulders,	15	@	16
N. C. Lard,	17	@	18
West'n do.	00	@	17
Butter,	25	@	28
Cheese,	12	@	13½
Pork, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess,	27 50	@	28 00
Clear do.	26 50	@	27 00
Family do.	25 50	@	26 00
Butt,	00 00	@	25 00
Prime,	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess,	16 00	@	17 00
do. Fulton			
Market,	00 00	@	00 00
Poultry,			
Chickens, live,	15	@	25
do. dead,	00	@	00
Turkeys, live,	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
Sheep, ℔ head,			
Lambs,	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton,	1 75	@	2 50
Salt,			
Alum, ℔ bush.,	30	@	35
Liverp'l, ℔ sack,			
ground,	90	@	1 00
do. fine,	1 75	@	2 00
Sugar, ℔ lb.,			
Porto Rico,	11½	@	12
New Orleans,	00	@	00
Muscovado,	12	@	13½
Loaf & crush'd,	14	@	15
Clarified and			
Granulated,	13	@	14
Soap, ℔ lb.,	5	@	7½
Shingles, ℔ M.,			
Contract,	4 50	@	5 50
Common,	2 25	@	2 50
Staves, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@	18 00
R. O. Hhd.,	12 00	@	25 00
Ash Head'g,	0 00	@	13 00
Timber, ℔ M.,			
Shipping,	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime,	8 00	@	8 50
do. inferior to			
ordinary,	5 00	@	6 00
Tallow, ℔ lb.,	10	@	12
Tobacco, ℔ lb.,			
Common,	18	@	20
Medium,	25	@	30
Fine,	45	@	5o
Wool, ℔ lb.,	17	@	20

Note.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange:

Baltimore,	1	per ct.	prem.	Philadelphia,	1 per ct. prem.
New York,	1	"	"	Virginia,	" "
Boston,	1	"	"	Charleston,	1 " "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK,	On deck.		Under deck.
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	@	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	do	25	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine	do	00	00 @ 50
Flour	do	00	00 @ 25
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross		00	7 @ 8
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00		1 00 @ 0 00
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,		00	0 @ 6
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,		00	0 @ 6
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,		00	0 @ 5
Wheat, ℔ bushel,		00	9 @ 00
Lumber, ℔ M.	4 00	@5	00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.		00	00 @ 35
Rosin	"	25	30 @ 00
Spirits Turpentine	"	00	00 @ 50
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,		0	00 @ 00
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00		0 00 @ 1 50
Cotton goods, ℔ cubic foot,		0	5 @ 6
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs.,		0	00 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M., as to size,	4 00	@4	00 5 00 @ 5 50
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, OCT. 5, 1857.

New Tests of Democracy.

The world is growing wiser year by year, or it thinks it is, which answers the same purpose in its own conceit. It takes shorter roads to wealth and preferment than those known in the old fashioned, "slow" times, and yet with all its boasted wisdom and smartness, it is occasionally brought up with a round turn, financially and politically and the terms "crisis" and "pressure", are only the word used to designate the effects arising from the violation of the natural laws of trade. The confidence arrangement has been carried a little too far, and the inevitable reaction causes the pendulum to swing just as much too far the other way. No concert or arrangement can for any long time prevent this. It is as certain to come as the sun is to rise.

There are natural laws governing the political world as much beyond the contral or management of cliques, as much independent of new tests and contrivances, as those which govern trade, and upon which any attempt to obtrude new and irreconcileable elements must cause a reaction as fatal to the contrivers as that which follows a violation of other natural laws.

Let us look and see how far these preliminary remarks are applicable to the present position of things throughout the country, especially to the position of the dominant and national party in the land—that party which has its especial strength at the South, and owes its present position to the States-Rights feelings of the South, more than to any merely technical partizan divisions, lines or triumphs—we allude, of course to the Democratic party.

That party is now having its strength—its unity—its cohesion severely tried by the attempted application of a test of party fidelity, new, improper, not to say impudent and dictatorial. These, we know, are strong words, and our only excuse for their employment is found in the fact that they express our meaning, and that is, or ought to be the end and object of language. It shall be of ours.

To show that we speak not merely at random, let us refer briefly to the incidents of the past few months, chiefly with reference to Kansas affairs; and we mean to do so in no tone of bitterness—to distort nothing—to amplify nothing.

When, in May and June of the present year, the Inaugural Address of Governor Walker, and his Topeka speech, met the eyes of the people of the South, and were commented upon by the Democratic press of that portion of the Union, the dissent from certain positions therein assumed was general, we had almost said universal. It *was* universal with all whose language took its tone from their own convictions and impulses—who thought for themselves and expressed their thoughts, without waiting to receive the *cue* from others. The action of the Democratic Conventions of more than one Southern State was equally decided and, their language even more emphatic.

There was in all this no movement indicative of factious opposition, or a tendency to disorganization.—There was simply the assertion of Democratic truth—the vindication of Democratic policy against positions radically at variance with both. Through it there spoke out that assertion of principle, that jealous guardianship of the right, without which the mere name of Democracy is a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal—a mere fancy stock, to be bandied about by political brokers, and used for their own selfish aggrandisement—office-getting or pap-swilling.

There was no attack upon Mr. Buchanan—*none*. There is none now. Why should there be? That man has read the history of the still recent past but imperfectly, who does not know that the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan is due to the States-rights sentiment of the country, North and South—who does not know that all States-rights men must look upon it as their administration, to be upheld, supported, strengthened for good, and guarded against wrong. And why should Democrats, friends of States-rights, endeavor to pull down an administration that they had tried so hard to build up? The idea is preposterous. The assertion, when made, is baseless—foolish. In censuring Walker's conduct, the tone of friendship, of brotherly remonstrance, for the mutual good, was adopted. The result has been a total change of tone on the part of that functionary, amounting to a complete and thorough back-out—a yielding to the aroused spirit of Democracy in jealous guardianship of its principles and policy, ungraciously accorded but fully conceded.

Contrast the language of his Inaugural and his Topeka Address, with that of his more recently issued proclamation to the people of Kansas. In that first strangely voluminous and unfortunate document, he said that "unless the Convention submit the Constitution to all the actual settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the Constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress." And in his still more unlucky effort at Topeka, he farther said "I do not mean merely those who are now here, but those who may be here next fall when the vote is taken, and if this Convention [the Constitutional Convention of Kansas] do not refer the Constitution in accordance with the views I have expressed, I will unite with you, fellow-citizens, in lawful resistance to its action."

Now mark these words spoken before the firm rebuke of the Democratic people and press had been heard, and mark the language used by the same Governor Walker, after that rebuke had been administered. Mark the language of his proclamation of last month as follows:—

"*The only remedy rests with the Convention itself, by submitting, if they deem best,* the Constitution for ratification or rejection to the vote of the people, *under such just and reasonable qualifications as they may prescribe.* That they would pursue this course I have never doubted, *and although I have no right whatever to interfere in that question, yet, when my individual opinion was asked on this subject by members of the Convention and others, I have always indicated a previous residence of three or six months prior to the vote upon the adoption of the Constitution,* as most just and reasonable, a period of three months being prescribed by the Convention law itself as the prior residence required in voting for delegates to the convention, and six months being designated by the Territorial Election laws as the previous residence required in voting for members of the Territorial Legislature. Either of these qualifications, in my opinion, would have embraced the great body of the *bona fide* settlers who might be here *this Fall*, inasmuch as the Convention would probably terminate their labors and submit them the Constitution some time in November, and inasmuch as three or six months would probably be granted by them as an interval between the date of submission and vote upon the Constitution. I repeat, however, the opinion always heretofore expressed by me, *that this is a matter which belongs exclusively to the Convention*, over which I have no power, except in the language of the Kansas-Nebraska act, to 'take care that the laws be faithfully excuted,' including that organic act itself, and left at liberty as citizens to take such a course as, in my judgment, would be most consonant with the principles of justice, of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and of the Constitution of the United States, in any contingency."

Had Mr. Walker guided himself from the first by the principles set forth in the above paragraph—had he withheld the assertion of others—had he confined himself within the strict sphere of his duties, "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," there would have been no protest against his course by the Democracy of the South. That he did not do so showed the necessity of the rebuke administered, while his forced return to the true course is sufficient proof of its efficacy.

So far, then, all has worked itself out straight. The energetic action of the Democracy, speaking mainly through its press, has been instrumental in vindicating its principles, and in restraining and correcting aberrations from them. A full accord is established between the administration and those who placed it in power, and the party is placed on a firmer, because a more truthful basis. Its harmony would be complete—its prospects unclouded, but for the course pursued by those who seek to establish themselves as the especial friends of the administration—who for their own ends seek to establish new tests in the party—new exclusions and new proscriptions.

What is this attempt? What is the test it is endeavoring to establish? Is it Democracy? No. Is it support of the administration? No. The presses and statesmen of the South who protested against the positions assumed by Governor Walker are Democratic to the back-bone, and support the administration which they labored to elect. They do so cordially and honestly; and yet certain would-be especial friends of the administration are endeavoring to establish a proscription—to get up an ostracism against all who dare to object to Walkerism—who will not take the back track, even when Walker, by abandoning his objectionable positions, has admitted the justness of their complaints, and the soundness of their arguments. This attempt—the effort to obtrude this new test—is doing serious injury in Virginia—it is doing it all through the South.

Some experience, combined with no little observation and reflection, have taught us the necessity—the duty of preserving harmony and concert of action. But this harmony is not to be preserved by placing the best members of the party under a semi-official ban, or by the attempts to force men or presses into opposition, who are among the staunchest Democrats and the most *real* friends of a Democratic Administration, and we cannot but deprecate the course upon which we have been commenting as dangerous, improper, sinister in its effects, and, we fear, in its motives. The Democracy of the South is united in an honest determination to give to the Administration a fair and liberal support, and nothing can produce distraction in its ranks but the efforts made, ostensibly in the interests of the Administration, to stigmatise, proscribe and drive off men and presses. The Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan owes it to itself and to the party to show that such attempts are without sanction from it—without official warrant or authority, and this by acts of an unmistakeable character.

Treasury Circular.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
September 23, 1857.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of stocks of the United States that this department will purchase such certificates as shall be received here, duly assigned to the United States, previous to the 1st day of November next, at the rates heretofore offered and paid, viz:

10 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842.

16 per cent. premium on loans of 1847 and 1848; and

6 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent. stock, together with the interest accrued in each case from 1st July.

Certificates of stock received here on or after the 1st day of November, until further notice shall be given, will be purchased at the following rates, viz:

8 per cent. premium on the loan of 1842;

14 per cent. premium on the loans of 1847 and 1848; and

5 per cent. premium on Texas indemnity 5 per cent. stock, with the accrued interest payable thereon, respectively.

When certificates of stock inscribed and transferable on the books of the treasury shall be received here, assigned to the United States, between the 1st December, when the transfer books will be closed, and the 1st January, when the half yearly interest is payable, the accrued interest for the half year must be expressly assigned to the United States by the stockholder, as no interest for the current half-year can be included in the settlement, but the same will be payable by the assistant treasurer on the interest schedules as heretofore.

In all cases the purchase sums will be settled in favor of the lawful holder of the stock, who shall assign it to the United States in the mode prescribed by the regulations of assignments of stock; and remittance will be made of the amount by draft on the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, at the option of the party in whose favor the settlement shall be made. One day's additional interest will be added from the day of receipt here for the draft to be sent by mail.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of Treasury.

We publish the above circular from the Treasury Department in further maintainance of our position assumed in our last, that no necessity exists for a resort to any unusual measures on the part of Congress for getting red of an accumulation of specie in the vaults of the Treasury, to the serious injury or even embarrassment of the country. It is not "locked up," or if "locked up," the key is in the hands of the public, by which it may be unlocked. The government owes this money—is anxious to pay—offers to buy in the claims against it at a full premium, and to pay the specie out in return. If the banks at the North want this specie to sustain themselves, they know how and where to get it. The stocks of the United States can be purchased, and the gold and silver obtained. These stocks bear an interest of six per cent. The United States offer to redeem them at high premiums. What, then, becomes of the cry about the hoarding or locking up of specie? They will be redeemed at rates which would leave only about three per cent. per annum to be realized by the holding on to them by the present possessors. Surely, the government cannot then be said to hold on so ferociously to the specie of the country. The fact is, that the money in the Treasury is ready to be paid out, in pursuance of law, and on terms extremely liberal. What is the sense in talking about its being locked? All humbug, so transparent that we wonder at anybody being taken in by it.

We stated in our last that the amount of money held by the United States did not exceed eighteen millions, and was diminishing. The Washington Union of yesterday, (Thursday,) contains an official publication, corroborative of this statement, which it more than sustains. The nett amount subject to draft, on the 21st September, was $17,181,464. It is true that the Government has, perhaps, rather anticipated payments where practicable, in order to afford every relief and facility in its power. But its latitude, in this respect, is very limited, and the substantial fact remains, that the specie—the surplus—is gradually being reduced, and, as we have remarked before in this article, even what remains may easily be made available.

That Surplus.

The amount in the Treasury, on the 26th ult., subject to draft, was $16,012,035 33, showing a decrease within the week of nearly twelve hundred thousand dollars. It is nearly certain that the decrease for the week ending on Saturday last, the 3d inst., was still more marked, as very large amounts of United States stock had gone forward for redemption, so that in all probability the amount now at the disposal of the Treasury, is less than fifteen millions, and by the meeting of Congress in December there will be little surplus to tempt the cupidity of speculators, or induce a resort to doubtful expedients for relieving the monetary plethora in the vaults of Uncle Sam. We trust that the surplus may be merely nominal, and that as much of the public debts may be paid as possible, rendering it possible for our government to return as nearly as possible to the unexpensive standard of former days.

The falling off in importations since the commencement of the fiscal year, has been very decided, and the receipts into the Treasury under the operation of the new Tariff have fallen off to such an extent, as, without any extra effort to lead to a gradual depletion of the Treasury surplus. Indeed, such has been the effect of the panic in curtailing importations, and, as a consequence, revenue, that, as the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, the Secretary of the Treasury finds it still more and more difficult to arrange his estimates—at least such is the statement, and there is every reason to believe it accurate.

The country presents, upon the whole, a state of things without a parallel. The state of our foreign exchanges is such that a sovereign, worth $4 86 in London, can be bought in New York for $4 22, that is, sterling exchange can be so bought under these circumstances. Specie *must* come in. Cotton, the great Southern export staple is very high. The West is bursting with produce for which Europe will afford a market. There is now, or must soon be, more gold and silver in the country than there ever was before. The specie of the Treasury is pouring out into the channels of trade at the rate of a million a week. There is actually far above an average amount of specie in the vaults of the New York Banks, and yet trade is paralyzed.

Last year and the year before, the agriculturalists of our own State made fair wheat and other crops, and got good prices for them. The cotton crop of the State for the last year is put down at 73,300 bales, but we think it ran a little over that. That must have brought nearer four millions than three millions of dollars. The peculiar specialty of our own section, naval stores, etc., have not been high certainly, but they certainly have not been ruinously low; still we find the country from Maine to California, and to Texas, in the same peculiar position. The forces of the country seem to be like those of a team of horses pulling different ways, and producing a dead lock and halt. It cannot be weakness that produces it. It is misdirected force.

One good thing may and will result. Retrenchment will, for some time, be the order of the day. Schemes of expense will be postponed or abandoned. The comfortable house will not, for the present, give way to the palace. Possibly that "love of a bonnet" may not be deemed essential to salvation. A short breathing-time in this way will do much good. And the mere he-fellows, who don't amount to much any how, will place more account upon the dollars and dimes squandered upon "old Puryear," or "prime Havanas" of Baltimore manufacture. So, after a while the country ought to come out like a green bay *horse*, with its head up. Like a giant, refreshed by sleep.

The approaching monetary crisis in Europe must, of course, affect us somewhat, but how far, we cannot say. Not a great deal, we think, save in so far, as, if the pressure be very severe, a considerable amount of American stocks held in Europe, may be sent to this country for sale, and thus bear heavily upon our money market.

The Suspension Question.

We are really tired of indulging in long, and, we fear, uninteresting discussions of an unpleasant subject—the financial difficulties known to exist throughout the country.

It is said, we presume, upon authority, that our banks await the current of events and will be guided by their own judgments in the course they deem proper to pursue under circumstances as they arise.

Now, we do not belong to those who are always willing to cry down a bank because it *is* a bank—nor on the other hand, to cry it up on that account. Banks are simply corporations doing a certain class of business, and are owned by citizens who have become possessed of the stock of such corporations, as an investment of their funds. The banks have certain privileges conferred, and certain obligations imposed upon them by law. Their managers are plain citizens like the rest of us, generally selected with a view to the benefits likely to result to the institutions from their selection.

This being the case, we do not mean to go into any long or short discussion of their course. We commenced this article simply with the view of referring to the question of suspension, as a matter of policy—as affecting the trade of the place,—its consequent prosperity, and that of its citizens and monied institutions.

There is one thing to be looked at. Suppose Norfolk and Charkston paying specie, while Wilmington is not, how would Wilmington stand as a candidate for trade in which she would have to encounter the competition of these cities? Poorly, we fear. The amount of produce from the West, which we are anxious to secure, would soon be very small.

We make these observations simply because we think they are practical in their character—not from any desire to assume an unfriendly position towards our banking institutions. It is a matter to be thought over and looked at.

☞The Poet says something about the melancholy "days," etc., referring, thereby to the fall of the year.—Unfortunately, there is more truth than poetry in the remark this time. These days *are* rather melancholy, but not for the falling leaf and fading flower. If we might be indulged in a lugubrious pun, we would say that the falling *dues* are the worst part of it, and the hardest to get along with.

A truce to these things. We are tired of them. We feel as a friend of ours did the other day. He came and took a seat, and commenced running his eye over a pile of exchanges, filled with the "crisis," and the "pressure," and the "suspension," and he threw down the paper he was endeavoring to peruse, exclaiming "d—n the pressure." The man was wrong in his language, but candid in the expression of his sentiments.

But yesterday was the first day of October—a pathetic occasion—abounding in *moving* scenes. The household gods were mounted on drays—the Lares and Penates were exposed to the public view—the private temper was irritated, and some of the crockery broken. The world wags on, however, and the sun shines as usual.

Our youthful friends have also made the discovery that the first of October has arrived, and the different schools, or, perhaps, we ought to say, "institutions of learning," have opened for the season. We pass Mr. Meginney's every day, and yesterday we found Young America in force. Boyhood is an institution—a blessing—an unspent fortune, and we like to see boys enjoy themselves. We think it is their bounden duty to "go it while they're young." But we would venture to suggest that trees just planted are not quite ready to be climbed up. It may probably be the death of them.—Our young friends can have far more "fun" climbing in few years, when the trees get stronger.

But it is a great thing to see somebody "jolly" in despite of school tasks and recitations. Long may the boys be boys, and the keepers of boyish hearts within their bosoms, free from "karking cares," which come to us all, sooner or later, unsought and unsolicited.

Daily Journal, 2d inst.

NAVIGATION INTERESTS.—Instead of the three hundred propellers which were said to be in course of construction in Great Britain, it turns out that ship-building there is as dull as here, and that steamship lines, unless sustained by Government subsidies, are losing concerns. There is not one steamship on the stocks for the American trade, and none for any trade except as mail steamers. The idea of anxilliary steamers—that is of sailing vessels with a small steam power to assist them, is nearly abandoned. They are bad steamers and bad sailers.

☞A private letter from Charlotte informs us that the county of Mecklenburg has voted in favor of subscribing sixty thousand dollars to the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, by a majority of 294.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S CHALLENGE.—Parson Brownlow has written to the New York Times that he intends to visit the Northern States next spring, and deliver lectures on slavery. He challenges the Beechers and Parkers and the whole host of Black Republican preachers and orators to discuss the subject with him.

The New York Tribune accepts the challenge—but has the unblushing impudence to name Frederick Douglass—black as tar—as the champion of the North who will meet the Parson. A hitch between the Parson and Fred, on the "nigger" question, would be one of the richest and most entertaining exhibition, perhaps, that the world has ever witnessed.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Mr. Henry String, of North Carolina, advertised last month that a gay young fellow had run off with his two daughters. This is the most reprehensible instance of two strings to one beau we ever heard of.

Three Days Later from Europe.

NEW YORK, October 2.—The steamer Arabia arrived here this morning with Liverpool dates to Sunday, the 19th.

The Arabia reached her dock at 8 30, too late for her mails to be forwarded by the morning train for the South. She brings 240 passengers, among whom is Cyrus W. Field, Esq.

The steamer City of Washington arrived out on the 16th, and the steamer North Star on the 18th.

GENERAL NEWS.—Delhi had not been taken on the 10th of July. More mutinies had occurred—one among a regiment in the Bombay Presidency. Several victories over the mutineers in other localities had been achieved.

It was rumored that the British had retired from before Delhi on account of sickness. Other reports say large reinforcements had arrived there, and that an assault was looked for in a few days.

From China there is nothing later.

The Atlantic cable was to be landed and stored at Plymouth navy yard till next year.

The United States sloop-of-war Plymouth had arrived at Southampton.

A panic had occurred on the French Bourse and the Credit Mobillier had largely declined.

A monetary panic had also occurred at Vienna.

Various speculations about the approaching imperial interview at Stuttgard were in circulation. It is said that Napoleon wants the Czar and Queen Victoria to meet at Paris.

The Spanish ministers had tendered their resignation but it was not accepted. It was said that General Concha would continue Governor of Cuba.

Wm. Summers Neill, a silk manufacturer at Manchester, has failed.

The ship Norfolk has arrived from Australia with 86,000 ounces of gold.

American securieties are generally unchanged. There are more buyers than sellers.

The Latest

Per Telegraph from London to Liverpool on Saturday.

The funds yesterday opened heavily, owing to the dissatisfaction produced by the last news from India, which strengthens the belief that a loan must be raised. The demand for money at discount market has been extremely brisk.

There is quite a speculative movement in Tea, and large transactions have been effected at improved prices.

Financial Affairs in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30.—The banks are still pursuing an inharmonious course, causing great trouble and vexation to business men.

The Pennsylvania Bank refuses at present to come into an arrangement with the other banks, fearing that her largest depositors will remove their deposits to the other banks, thus creating a large indebtedness to them, which could not at once be settled without difficulty.—Arrangements are, however, said to be making which will place her on a firm basis.

The banks are also at variance on other points, refusing to receive the certified checks of each other, confusing all the arrangements of those having notes falling due while their funds are locked up.

The people are consequently outraged at this want of system, and the necessity for a Clearing House, and the adoption of the New York banking system, is daily becoming more imperative.

From Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.—This has been a blue day in stocks. No sales of Reading stock, and but ten cents bid. The Pennsylvania Bank will not go into line with the others till Monday.

Improved Feeling in Bank and Commercial Circles—Coin Flowing in—Preparations for Heavy Payments—Foreign Bills—Stocks Depressed, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st.—The feeling at the Clearing House and all the principal banks is decidedly cheering. Coin is flowing in from all quarters. The sub-treasury to-day paid out over half a million, and it is expected that about eight hundred thousand more will be paid out to-morrow. The merchants are receiving liberal accommodations, and there is a manifest improvement in all commercial circles. The conversation in commercial and bank circles is hopeful, and quite strengthened by the favorable advices from Boston. Preparations are making for Saturday's payments, which will be very heavy. That will be the most trying day of the season, as the amount of bills receivable maturing on that day is very large. The Commercial of this afternoon says the impression is that we have now reached the worst point and if we only get over the heavy payments of Saturday, we shall be comparatively in smooth water.

The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, which has suspended, has a circulation of one hundred thousand dollars on a deposit of State stocks.

It is said that the leading bill drawers stand ready to take produce bills from the banks and give their own regular bills on London in exchange.

Stocks do not share in the improved feeling—a general heaviness has taken possession of the market and all descriptions are lower. Illinois Central bonds declined ten, the stock five, and Rock Island Railroad fell six dollars per share. There was an unusual amount of State stocks bid off at a decline of 1¼ to 3 per cent. At auction twenty-five thousand dollars of Louisiana 6's sold at 73 to 75½. There is very little doing in funds on suspended cities, and rates are nominal. Seven per cent. is mentioned as the rate on Philadelphia.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The panic has subsided—a better feeling exists. No failures are reported to-day.

The steamer Persia, for Liverpool, sailed at noon.—She took no specie.

It is rumored that the steamer Tennessee, which sails to-day for New Orleans, is connected with another fillibuster expedition.

Orders have been sent to the New York Assay Offices for the transfer to Philadelphia of a large amount of bullion to be coined in small pieces for the present pressing demands of business.

Nearly half a million of government stock were received by one firm to-day for redemption.

Bank Suspension.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg suspended to-day.

The Farmers' and Citizens' Bank has also suspended.

From New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The steamer St. Louis will take the place of the steamer Star of the West, for Aspinwall, but will not sail till the 7th of October.

E. W. Clark & Co., announce that the suspension of Clark, Dodge & Co., will not interfere with their business.

Nothing has been done in Wall Street since the failure of Clark, Dodge & Co. Money is irregular. Merchants' notes generally have been promptly met.

J. W. Clark & Co., brokers, have failed. There is nothing new in financial affairs. The merchants generally have paid their notes due to-day, and there has been less withdrawing of funds from the banks. Affairs generally are better than yesterday.

Heavy Failure of a Dry Goods House and Suspension of Cotton Mills.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Lawrence Stone & Co., a very heavy dry goods house, have suspended. It is connected with a number of mills, all of whom suffer. They also were agents for the Bay State Mills, at Laurence, and heavy shareholders in them. The Bay State Corporation at Lawrence will necessarily suspend, throwing out of employment one-third of the operatives at Lawrence. Their New York house also falls with them.

Failure of Bankers at Louisville and Run on Others.

LOUISVILLE Oct., 1.—Hutchings & Co., bankers, have failed to-day, and made an assignment. It is understood that their assets exceed their liabilities by one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The banking house of John Smidt & Co. also closed doors to-day. There is a heavy run on the banking house of A. D. Hunt & Co., but it is believed they will certainly hold out, as the firm is a strong one.

Later from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30—Advices from Fort Kearney, dated Sept. 5th, have been received. Two companies of troops had arrived there, on their way to Salt Lake.—The 5th and 10th Regiments had reached Fort Laramie. Col. Hoffman had seized 500 kegs of powder in a Mormon train. Returning Californians say that the Mormons are making open preparations for hostilities against the United States. Kemball intimated in a sermon at Salt Lake, that the United States army supplies would never reach Utah.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—Capt. Russell, from Salt Lake, says that the Mormons have fortified the bridges to resist the passage of the U. S. Government troops. The Cheyennes are committing depredations of a serious character on the settlers. Gen. Denver had concluded a treaty with the Pawnees.

The Barque Cuba at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 3.—The barque Cuba, before reported as being ashore on Currituck Beach, has arrived here.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The Secretary of the Interior has recently invested nearly $1,000,000 in State stocks of Missouri, Pennsylvania, Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, in trust for various Indian tribes. All but $50,000 of that amount has been drawn from the treasury. The present time was chosen for the investment in order to contribute something toward the relief of the money market, while $180,000 has thus been realized in the transaction for the Indians.

A dispatch was received to-day at the General Land Office from Mr. Hastings, of Minnesota, stating that the men who stole the 30,000 acres worth of land warrants from the Fairbault land office have been arrested, and all the warrants excepting five recovered.

No cabinet meeting was held to-day, owing to the absence of the President, who was detained at his country residence in consequence of a severe cold.

A negative answer has been given at the General Land Office to inquires as to whether a number of persons forming themselves into a joint stock association, can have the benefit of the graduation act by becoming settlers on public lands, not for their individual benefit, but for that of their common interest. The ground for this answer is, that the graduation act was intended for the benefit of actual settlers and cultivators of the soil only—not for speculators, and the rights given by it are personal only, and because of actual settlement and cultivation already made or contemplated.

Arrival of the Star of the West.

NORFOLK, Oct. 3.—The steamship Star of the West arrived here to-day from Havana. She brings no news of importance from California.

North Carolina Notes.

A very large proportion of the circulation of our city and neighborhood consists of the notes of the banks of North Carolina, and in the general panic some solicitude is felt, particularly by retail dealers as to those institutions. It is no more than justice to say that no notes in the Union stand higher in the estimation of monied men or deserve the reputation better. No one need hesitate to receive them at par, and if the brokers refuse to trade in them it is only because of the general stoppage of that branch of their business which is occasioned by the prevailing uncertainty and indefiniteness of information about all banks. We believe them to be fully as safe as the banks of our own State.

The stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, to quote a single case, commands a premium of 40 per cent, a conclusive evidence of its solidity, and of that uniform carefulness of management which enabled it to withstand unhurt even the terrible financial hurricane of 1837.

We particularly caution our friends to submit to no shaves. The notes will bring their full value.

Petersburg S. S. Democrat.

South Carolina Banks.

The Charleston News says:

The banks of South Carolina, cannot suspend. A suspension is made, by law, a forfeiture of charter, *ipso facto*. They must pay through any run or pressure to the last dollar in their vaults. Before this result could be reached, with all its disasters, the people of South Carolina, who were never freer from embarrassment, could and would sustain them with such a large supply of agricultural products equal to specie and convertible at once into sustaining credits of specie, that the resources of the banks could be realized to any needed extent.

The Charleston Evening News, after referring to the importance of bringing forward for sale the abundant crops now on hand, says:

"The most reliable assurance has been given us that our banks and bankers in Charleston and the State, are working cordially together, will stand by each other, will not suspend nor ask leave to suspend, will uphold their credit to their last dollar, and will sustain trade to their last cent. This is worthy of them and of South Carolina. Whatever errors they may have committed, whatever license taken, whatever sponging profit made, they intend now to do their duty to the State, to the people, and to themselves in maintaining the integrity and safety of their business relations."

Col. Bonneville's Fight with the Indians on the Gila River.

The Santa Fe Democrat of the 30th of July, comes to us with the particulars of the recent action of Col. Bonneville's command with the Apaches on the Gila, said to be the most decisive engagement of our troops with the Indians.

"As they neared the Gila the country became more level, and spies soon discovered signs of Indians, and it became evident that the enemy was near at hand. Their speed was now increased, and in a little while they came in view of an Indian camp upon the bank of the river, partially surrounded by thick bushes. The charge was immediately sounded, and the troops rushed to the fight. Lieut. Moore led the van of the coulmn, charging thro' the village and across the river, and taking up a position to cut off the retreat to Mount Turnbull. Lt. McCook joined the head of the column in the charge, and rendered valiant services in the action. This completely broke up the camp of the Indians, and all who were able fled into the neighboring bushes, where they made their defence.

"In the meantime the right column, under Lt. Col. Miles, at the head of which Col. Bonneville marched, was coming up as rapidly as possible. When the report of musketry first announced the battle commenced, it was about a mile and a half from the scene of action, slowly descending the mountain, down a rocky and bushy pathway. As soon as it was known that Capt. Ewell was engaged with the enemy, the order to gallop was given, and the charge made, Col. Bonneville leading the van to the field of battle.

"The whole command was now upon the ground, and took part in the action. The dragoons having cut off the retreat of the Indians to the mountains on the left bank, the Mounted rifles charged on the right bank, and prevented escape in that direction. The 3d and 8th Infantry, under Lieuts. Whipple and Steen, and Lieuts. Jackson and Cook, assisted by the Rifles and Dragoons, now attacked the Indians in the bushes on opposite sides of the river, and after a severe conflict succeeded in killing or capturing nearly the whole party. The field of battle extended the distance of about a mile and a half on both sides of the Gila, and was covered with a thick growth of bushes, which enabled the enemy to fight with great advantage.

"Of the Indians, twenty warriors and four women were found dead in the field, and twenty-seven women and children were made prisoners. The loss of the enemy is supposed to be much greater than indicated by the dead bodies found upon the field of battle, as two prisoners taken after the action both report that the camp consisted of forty warriors, of whom but two or three escaped. Of our troops, two officers Lieuts. Steen and Davis, and nine men, were wounded.

"In this affair, the officers and men seemed to vie with each other in gallantry, and Lieuts. Moore, Chapman and Davis, of the 1st Dragoons, and Lieutt. Whipple, Steen and McCook, of the 3d, and Lieut. Lazelle, of the 6th Infantry, are mentioned as having particularly distinguished themselves. Lieuts. Davis and Lazelle each had a personal encounter with the enemy. The latter shot one Indian and cut down a second as he was charging with the dragoons, and the former was attacked by a warrior, whom he slew, after a sharp conflict, in which he was wounded.

"The following non-commissioned officers are also mentioned as having behaved with the most distinguished gallantry, viz: Sergeant Perlon, Corporals Anderson and Lambert and Privates Donnelly, Welsh and Courrer, of the 1st Dragoons; Sergeants Heron, Dooling and Morrison, Corporal Maloney and Privates, Hughes, McCandle, Quinn, Woodnanse, Weis and Zibginhoffer, of the 3d Infantry: and Corporals O'Donnell and Robinson, Wolfert, and Private McFay, on the 8th Infantry."

Lieutenant Moore, here spoken of as having led the charge, is Lieutenant Isaiah N. Moore of the 1st regiment of Dragoons, a native of Pennsylvania.

"Well, what is this arth comin too?" said Mrs. Partington, as she slapped Ike on the ears for upsetting her work basket. "It really seems that these lantent medicines," continued the old lady, "are working wonders. When I was a gal old women always died with cancers in the chist, but sister Keziah had one taken out 'tother day when she didn't know it. All they give her was a dose of Californy, and when she woke up the tumor was excavated. Well!" sighed the old lady, "this Californy country has been very valuable to be sure. Ike, you pesky critter, keep out of my knitting work, or I'll prick you with the darning needle."

ABUNDANCE AT THE WEST.—The Chicago Press says the western harvest is complete, and more abundant than ever. Corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, hay, fall-feed and potatoes are all secure and good. We quote:

A large store of choice butter will be added to the dairy products of the summer, which were never equaled in quantity nor exceeded in quality. All kinds of roots and garden vegetable turn out well. We never saw so great an abundance of fine cabbages, and there are onions, turnips, etc., to match. And to these bounties are to be added all sorts of fruits in profusion.

Captain McGowan, of the steamship Empire City, was presented by the passengers of the vessel a splendid gold chronometer watch and highly wrought chain, as a token of esteem for his indefatigable conduct during the late hurricane encountered off Cape Hatteras.

The Sepoy Mutiny.

Interesting letter from Dr. Alex. Duff.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES OF THE MUTINEERS.—We find in a number of the Edinburgh Witness, received by the last steamer from Europe, a very interesting letter from the Rev. Alexander Duff, who visited this country a few years ago, and who is now at Calcutta. The epistle narrates some atrocities, which are already known to the public, while it contains statements we do not remember to have seen before in print. We make room for the following extracts:

July 10.—Throughout all ages the Asiatic has been noted for his duplicity, cunning, hypocrisy, treachery; and coupled with this—and, indeed, as necessary for excelling in this accomplishment of Jesuitism—his capacity of secrecy and concealment. But in vain will the annals even of Asia be ransacked for examples of artful, refined consummate duplicity, surpassing those which have been exhibited throughout the recent mutinies. In almost every instance the Sepoys succeeded in concealing their long concocted and deep-laid murderous designs from the most vigilant officers to the very last; yea, and in not only concealing them, but in masking them under the most flaming professions of loyalty. The case of the 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad is thus recorded as the result of authentic information, by one of our Calcutta journals:

"It appears that after the officers of the regiment first left the lines, a subadar paid a visit to Lieut. Slaines, the interpreter, and expostulated with him, in the name of the regiment, upon the want of confidence which they had displayed. "Come to us," he said, "we are faithful, we love our good masters, we will protect you, but it gives us pain to see you suspect us." Slaines, and his wife, who was present at the interview, were melted even to tears at the simple eloquence of the man whom they had insulted, as well as his fellows, by their unworthy suspicions. There was but one course left to take—to return to the bosom of the regiment, to throw themselves upon the hearts of the men—and this course they resolved to adopt, persuading the other officers of the regiments and their families to follow their example.

"When they returned to the regiment, the scene which awaited them touched the hearts of all present. The men whom they had suspected, in a moment of narrow-minded apprehension, were found drawn up to receive their officers, and welcomed them with three hearty English cheers. The native officers, unable to control their feelings, which swelled high, and sent their warm Asiatic blood coursing in their veins, in defiance of all cold rules of decorum and hollow military observances—gave vent to the natural and simple emotions of their brave hearts. They flung themselves round the necks of their European officers who had so generously atoned for their cruel suspicions, and kissed them on both cheeks. The reconciliation was complete, confidence was happily restored, and that same night the native officers and men rose and proceeded to the work of massacre."

This is the regiment which some time before had professed so much zeal and loyalty, that they enthusiastically plead to be allowed to proceed to Delhi to punish the mutineers, of whose treacherous and cruel conduct they spoke with vehement detestation. In order still further to prove their loyalty, they again and again delivered up spies, who had come to spread sedition amongst them. So completely was the veracity of their professions confided in, Lord Canning sent them a special letter of thanks, which was publicly read to them on parade on a certain evening, at six o'clock; and the reading of which elicited three hearty cheers for the company. On that very evening, at 9 oclock, a gentleman on the ramparts of the fort, observing a rocket go up, said to the magistrate near him, "What's that?" "Oh," said the latter, "it is only a marriage." But, lo! another rocket followed. It was the signal agreed on by the "staunch and loyal 6th;" when the mess house was attacked, and seventeen out of the twenty unarmed, confiding officers assembled there were instantaneously butchered in cold blood—their shrieks being heard at a considerable distance. The colonel of the regiment, who, up to the last, laughed at the idea of precautionary measures being necessary, and who would not believe that *his* men would mutiny until the balls flew through his hat and sleeves, contrived to escape to the fort with his life.

Then commenced the work of plunder and devastation—the destruction of property throughout the town and its vicinity, being most complete—the bungalows in the cantonments, and all the British residences, being soon in a blaze—the new railway station, with its buildings, and machinery, and carriages—the extensive American mission-press premises and schools, all laid waste—the public treasury, bank and storehouses pillaged; in short, within a few days the whole city of Allahabad, containing one hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants, was not only sacked and ravaged, but literally reduced to one vast mass of ruins and ashes!

July 15.—The cases of Jhansi, the capital of a petty State in Bundelcung, to the west of Allahabad, is one of the most deplorable. The Sepoys having mutined, some of the officers effected their escape, and others were killed. But the major part of the Europeans, to the number of fifty-five, inclusive of the ladies and children, got possession of the fort and for several days kept good their position—the ladies assisting the gentlemen in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. Though beginning to be much straightened for want of provisions, they still held out, until at last the mutineers, assisted with guns and elephants by the Rani or Queen, succeeded in effecting an entrance at once to the gates. Then did the proverbial faithlessness of Asiatics receive a fresh illustration. The gentlemen, some of whom were famous marksmen, one of them having killed no less than twenty-five of the rebels with his own hand, were solemnly promised, that if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, the lives of all would be spared. Unfortunately for themselves, their wives and little ones, they were induced to listen to these promises, and come out. No sooner had they done so than they were tied in a long line between some trees, and their heads struck off. Such ladies as had children were doomed to see them cut in halves before their turn came. Then followed scenes of dishonor and torture too hideous to narrate—these murderous savages, like the tigers which inhabit their jungle, seemingly delighting to play with their victims before despatching them.

In other cases, where father and mother have been killed, and little children have made an effort to run away, they have been caught and thrown into the flames of the burning houses. Such cruelties, outraging as they do every law of humanity, are earning for the perpetrators universal execration.

In another well-authenticated case the European servant of a mess was seized and